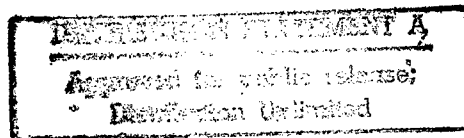


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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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15 November 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CAMBODIAN BEAM ON PHNOM PENH'S PARTY CONGRESS

BK211256 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 21 Oct 85

[From the "International Actualities" feature]

[Excerpt] The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, supported and controlled by the Vietnamese authorities, held its congress 13-16 October. Since Vietnam installed this party after invading and occupying Phnom Penh, the Cambodian people have held it in the utmost contempt because of its obvious puppet character. Six years have elapsed, but so far this party has only 2-3,000 members. Observers noted that the objective of this congress was to reorganize the leading machinery and consolidate the situation of the Phnom Penh puppet regime.

During the congress, Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, who was there to supervise it personally, stressed that Cambodia and Laos have a special relationship with Vietnam. He stipulated that officials of the Cambodian puppet regime should maintain a militant alliance with Vietnam.

Heng Samrin and Che Zhi-tong, ringleaders of the Cambodian puppets, made speeches before the congress, extolling the so-called achievements already made. Nevertheless, they could not avoid revealing their weaknesses and difficulties, namely that in the military field the resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea have launched a large-scale counteroffensive in the interior of Cambodia; that transport lines and roads have been destroyed; that the party organ remains immature and lacks unity; that party members have lagged behind in implementing policies of the higher authorities and have remained aloof from the masses; that in the economic field there are multiple difficulties as agriculture is low yielding and industry remains primitive; that industrial production continues to be lower than at the beginning of the 1980's; and that there is a serious shortage of skilled cadres, energy, equipment, raw materials, and capital.

This congress put forth an economic plan for the 1986-90 period, advocating a reorganization of the leading machinery, especially the regional party committees, and calling for increased production of food, rubber, timber, and marine products. This shows that the Vietnamese authorities will further intensify their control of the Cambodian puppet regime and their looting of the Cambodian people's resources.

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CSO: 4212/17

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

EGYPT DEMANDS U.S. APOLOGY FOR PLANE INTERCEPTION

OW171423 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--Egyptian Premier Ali Lufti has reiterated that the situation arising from the American warplanes' interception of an Egyptian civil airliner carrying four hijackers of the Italian ship to the PLO for trial "requires an apology" on the part of the U.S.

In an interview with the "Voice of America" yesterday, Lufti said that the incident will undoubtedly have its impact on the Egyptian-American relations. The U.S. should derive a lesson from this situation in how to deal with a friend and, there should be accurate calculations before taking any decision, he pointed out.

The premier yesterday presided over a cabinet meeting which affirmed its complete support for President Husani Mubarak's actions taken for ending the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner "Achille Lauro" and handling the incident of the U.S. interception of the Egyptian civilian aircraft.

According to press reports here today, President Mubarak yesterday met with leaders of five opposition parties, explaining the circumstances of the incidents and the actions taken by the government.

CSO: 4000/022

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISIT--At the invitation of the Chinese government, a Pakistani Government delegation headed by Senator Syed Abbasi Shah left Kashi by plane and arrived in Urumqi this afternoon. The delegation will attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Regional People's Congress; Hederbai, vice chairman of the regional government; Mayor of Urumqi Ismail Mahsut; and other relevant responsible cadres went to the airport to greet the guests. Children presented the guests with bouquets. The delegation entered the country from Kunjirap on 25 September. During their stay in Kashi, they were welcomed and entertained by the leaders there. [Text] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Sep 85]

PAKISTANI DELEGATION VISITS BORDER--The Pakistani Government delegation which was invited to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region has concluded its visit to Urumqi and left for Kashi this morning to continue its visit. During their stay in Urumqi the Pakistani guests, together with the masses of various nationalities, attended the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Xinjiang Autonomous region, visited the regional museum, watched the exhibition of the customs of nationalities and the exhibition of the region's achievements in the 30 years since its establishment, and visited a factory of carpets for export under the Tianshan Wollen Mill. After their arrival in Kashi, in addition to their visits, the Pakistani guests will hold discussions with relevant personnel of Kashi Prefecture on strengthening various ties on border areas. [Text] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 3 Oct 85]

CSO: 4005/128

WESTERN EUROPE

EUROPE'S 'STAR WARS' ANXIETIES

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 35, 2 Sep 85 pp 30-32

[Article by Li Yuan [2621 0626]: "Why Western Europe Worries About Reagan's 'Star Wars' Program"]

[Text] The "Star Wars" program put forward by President Reagan of the United States in a nationally televised speech 2 1/2 years ago has generated a powerful impact on its Western European allies. They take it as guardedly as the deployment of medium-range guided missiles or cruise missiles by the United States in Europe and some Western European nations even consider it critical enough to affect the survival of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization [NATO] and the future of the continent. In an earnest effort to arrive at a correct judgment and decision for themselves, many countries are actively but cautiously analyzing and studying the program to understand it better.

The plan was unveiled to critical reviews in Western Europe which complained that Reagan's failure to consult his Western European allies beforehand put them in a reactive position. Some nations even went so far as to oppose the program outright. After discussions with the United States and internal coordination over the past 2 years and more, the Western European nations have changed their passive wait-and-see attitude to one of conditional support. At the NATO defense ministers' conference last March, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger invited 17 nations including Japan, Australia and Israel as well as member nations of NATO to take part in its research and development. Western Europe is torn between the prospect of gain and the worry that they will end up losing more than they will benefit from the program. Hence their hesitation. What are the concerns of Western European nations?

An Intensification of the Arms Race. Western European nations fear that once the "Star Wars" program gets under way, it will develop a momentum which cannot be checked and the inevitable sharp reaction by the Soviet Union will then trigger off a new arms race. Europe, where tension is already high, will become even more unstable. Moreover, with the arena of U.S.-Soviet competition being broadened to include outer space as well as land, sea and the air, the arms race will escalate in intensity and in scope.

The Arms Reduction Talks Will Be Jeopardized. Western European nations have always hoped that the United States and the Soviet Union will reach an arms control accord through negotiations and preserve peace and stability in Europe. The "Star Wars" program will only make this prospect, so much looked forward to by Europeans, even more remote by rendering arms reduction talks more difficult.

The "Star Wars" Program Will Violate the Antiballistic Missile Treaty (ABM). As Western Europeans see it, the 1972 ABM treaty has successfully checked the U.S.-Soviet arms race in this area despite its limited effectiveness. Although the "Star Wars" program is still currently within the research stage permitted by that treaty, the tests and deployment scheduled over the next 5 years will constitute a violation of many of its provisions. The Soviet Union, for its part, is going all out to develop its own space weapons system, which, too, will violate the treaty. As a result the ABM treaty will become a piece of wastepaper.

The United States and Western Europe Will Drift Apart in Defense Matters. Ever sensitive to the possibility that "Fortress America" may become a reality, Western European nations are worried that should that come to pass, the U.S. defense commitment to Western Europe will be nullified and the two parties will drift apart in defense matters. For one thing, as the United States shifts its attention from nuclear attacks to nuclear defense, the credibility of the nuclear protection it provides to Europe will weaken considerably. Moreover, the "Star Wars" program may lead the United States to neglect to strengthen its regular forces in Western Europe, a development which will put NATO in an even tighter corner.

The Strategic Balance Will Be Upset. Western Europe believes that the strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union is a major factor behind the longstanding peace in Europe: despite tension and confrontation, there has been no war in the 40 years since World War II. Whoever manages to put together the first space defense system, be it the United States or the Soviet Union, will be able to enhance its own strategic security considerably and free itself from the worry that its home turf will be subject to attack. Thus emboldened, it will be more likely to undertake military adventures in Europe and other areas, thereby increasing the likelihood of conflict and upsetting the strategic balance. As the strategic focus of both the United States and the Soviet Union, Europe worries that it may bear the brunt in any conflict and be that much more exposed to the dangers of war.

The Nuclear Forces of Britain and France Will Be Neutralized. Britain and France are the only European nations with their own nuclear forces. What worries them about the "Star Wars" program is that it will prompt the Soviet Union to speed up the development of its own space defense system which may be a match for the nuclear capacity of medium nuclear powers like Britain and France even though it will not stand up to the superior nuclear strength of the United States. In the final analysis, the "Star Wars" program will lead to the diminution and annihilation of French and British nuclear deterrence.

Western Europe Will Become More Dependent on the United States Despite the United States promise to "extend strategic defense protection to Europe," Western European nations believe that the tacit part of the promise is that the European allies will be drawn more closely into the U.S. strategic orbit, becoming more dependent on the United States economically, politically and militarily. The U.S. leadership in Europe will be strengthened while Europeans will have less and less say and its autonomy becomes more and more limited.

Western Europe may lose its technology. The recent invitation by the United States to its allies to take part in "Star Wars" research certainly provides an opportunity whereby the latter can maintain its technological progress and narrow its technological gap with the United States. But Western European nations worry that they may lose their most advanced technology and most outstanding scientists to the United States. Besides, if the allies and the United States cannot be put on an equal footing, Europe will become a mere subcontractor or manufacturer, denied access to the fruits of research. Through this "one way street," the United States will be able to lay its hands on Western European technology and enjoy a safe lead over its allies.

The NATO Strategy May Be Altered. As Western European nations see it, NATO has always relied on deterrence to maintain peace and stability in the 40 years since World War II. In the past 20 years, in particular, the strategy of "mutually assured destruction" has consistently and successfully prevented the outbreak of a nuclear war. In brushing aside the "mutual assured destruction" strategy, Reagan's "Star Wars" program has shaken the strategic bedrock of the alliance and heightened the danger of a nuclear war. Because of this anxiety, Western European nations have repeatedly appealed to the United States not to change the existing strategy and make its maintenance a condition for their participation in the "Star Wars" program.

It touched off a peace movement. The anti-nuclear and peace movements in some Western European nations have experienced an upsurge which has presented the governments with a tricky problem. Since the "Star Wars" program will touch off a new round of U.S.-Soviet arms race, it will in effect be adding fuel to them, causing social unrest with tremendous political and economic repercussions. Moreover, this kind of peace movement will be exploited by the Soviet Union to drive a wedge between the United States and its European allies in order to achieve its objectives.

Because of these concerns and worries, the Western European allies have taken a cautious approach toward the "Star Wars" program, despite a change of attitude on their part from initial opposition to qualified support. Their participation is limited to technical research.

At present, Western European policies toward the "Star Wars" program consist primarily of the following:

- (1) Increasing their understanding of the "Star Wars" program and fathoming its details and true motives so as to better readjust their attitude to and position on it and decide whether or not to participate in it and the form their participation should take. Britain, West Germany and others propose not

only to hold consultations with the U.S. government, but also to send technical experts to the United States to seek a complete and detailed understanding of the program. Even France, which opposes the program, also intends to learn more about its details through some French companies which conduct technical cooperative projects with their U.S. counterparts.

(2) Taking up a joint Western European position on the "Star Wars" program to strengthen their bargaining position with the United States. The leaders of major Western European nations believe that in the future no European nation can single-handedly deal with a new challenge and that "only through unity can they preserve their identity." Certainly it will not be easy to hammer out a joint European policy on the "Star Wars" program, but Western European nations are working hard and enthusiastically toward that end. To speed up the development of a united force in Western Europe, the Western European Union convened a special foreign and defense ministers' conference in the latter part of April this year where representatives from various countries for the first time formally pledged to work for a joint approach toward participation in the strategic defense program. It was agreed that after outlining their capabilities and methods of participation, the various nations would come together to formulate a coordinated unified response.

(3) Pressing the United States and the Soviet Union to reach an arms control agreement so that the space weapons system can be limited and outlawed before the deployment stage. The real desire of Western Europe is that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union will develop a space weapons system, but unlike the case with medium-range guided missiles, they are not in a position to directly influence U.S. decisions. To increase their clout, most Western European nations have adopted a policy of "limited acceptance" and put forward a number of conditions for their participation in the "Star Wars" program, namely, research must be conducted within the scope permitted by existing arms control agreements, the United States must consult its European allies at length on this matter, and it must negotiate and reach an agreement with the Soviet Union before the weapons system is deployed.

(4) Strengthening Western European technological cooperation. Moves are afoot to set up a "European Technological Community." In the opinion of Western European nations, technological capacity is vital to their security and stability and directly influences the region's ability to defend itself. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Defense Minister, said, "Only by working together can we engage in fruitful cooperation with the United States in weapons technology." Last January the European Space Agency revived its ministerial meeting after a 7-year suspension. The meeting approved a budget for European space programs for the next decade and announced the launching of a manned space laboratory, "Columbus," into orbit in the early 1990's. Some Western European nations also call for taking up the "space challenge of the year 2000." Western European nations intend to step up cooperation in space science, technology, industry and military strategy in order to better control their own destiny.

(5) Maintain the reliability of the British and French nuclear forces and the effectiveness of limited nuclear deterrence to the greatest extent possible. Since U.S.-Soviet Union space rivalry constitutes the most real and dangerous

threat to the nuclear capability of Britain and France, it has become a priority to both nations to come up with countermeasures for self defense. Although Britain's nuclear force is more dependent on the United States, it is speeding up the modernization of its nuclear arsenal to meet the threat. France is considering the establishment of a sizable strategic defense system and plans to develop a new generation of nuclear weapons and improve its existing hardware. On 10 May it conducted its largest nuclear test so far in the Polynesian Islands, and on 25th the same month, formally put in service its most modern submarine, L'INFLEXIBLE, armed with strategic guided missiles. All these moves undoubtedly boost the country's nuclear capability.

(6) Put forward its own space program to free itself from U.S. control and narrow its technical gap with that country. France is touting its "Eureka" program as an answer to the "Star Wars" program and calls it "Star Peace." Although its present purpose is to pull together Europe's space technology, manpower and financial resources to strengthen technical cooperation in six areas, including modern equipment, supercomputers, artificial intelligence, high-energy laser and particle acceleration, high-speed electronic sensors and photoelectronics, in the end this program may be put to military uses.

To sum up, most European nations do not have a joint attitude to or position on Reagan's "Star Wars" program. But after taking into account the Soviet existence in European military realities and their own strategic interests, they will ultimately support the project to various extents and take part in its research. Europe is not going to pull the rug from under U.S. feet: France's "Eureka" program may be one of a kind in Europe and has won the support of Western European nations, but it will probably be merged with the "Star Wars" program in the end to form a new U.S.-Europe defense system. Although Europe's anxieties will not go away soon, they are not likely to affect the shared strategic interests of the Europeans and the United States. When all is said and done, their community of strategic interests exceeds their antagonism.

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CSO: 4005/5

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN COLOR PHOTOS--Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--Some 50 color photos showing Romania's achievements and wonderful sights of the Carpathians and the Danube are on show at the International Art Exhibition Hall here today. Also displayed are 80 copies of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu's works. The show will last through 19 October. [Text]
[Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 11 Oct 85]

CSO: 4000/022

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POPULATION EXPERT VIEWS FAMILY PLANNING POLICY

OW181631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 18 Oct (XINHUA)--A noted Chinese population expert today refuted the claim that China carries out a compulsory family planning policy against people's will.

Professor Wu Cangping of the People's University in Beijing said that no policy can coerce several hundred million people to do things they are not willing to do.

He was speaking at a symposium on China's 1982 nation-wide fertility sampling survey involving one million persons, which was held from 14 to 18 October.

According to the survey, China has 520 million people aged 15-49. Among, 250 million are women. He pointed out that it is neither possible to force such a large number of people to do things that they are not willing to do, nor to make the average number of births for a couple in more than 10 years drop from five to two.

There must be some social background for the decline of the birth rate, he added. In China, the social factors include the development of economy, culture and science, the rise of the educational level, and speed-up of urbanization, the improvement of people's living standard and the rise of women's status, and also a big drop in infant mortality.

He said that thanks to the above-mentioned reasons, Chinese people especially women, accept the family planning policy.

The survey indicated that the birth rate has declined over the past 42 years. In the 1960's cities such as Shanghai showed a trend towards a drop in births, accompanied by a similar trend in the rural areas. He held that the implementation of the family planning policy since the 1970's only speed up the process.

Professor Wu said that the survey showed that China's sex ratio of newborn babies was 108 males against 100 females, higher than the internationally acknowledged sex ratio of 105 or 106 males to 100 females. There is no basis for claiming, he said, that female infanticide is a serious problem in China, or to calculate that 230,000 female babies are killed every year.

CSO: 4000/022

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SURVEY SHOWS FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM WORKING

OW160827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--A Chinese population researcher said that the drop in the average number of children Chinese women bore to 2.63 in 1981 from over 6 in the 1950s proved the success of the family planning policy and birth control measures in China.

Yang Zihui, of the population research center of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, gave a his report to the symposium on China's 1982 one-per-thousand-population fertility sampling survey, which is held here now. He said the data also indicated a change of attitude toward population problems by Chinese women.

The trend is an increase in first birth rate, a slight rising in second birth rate and a sharp drop in multiple birth rate. The first birth rate rose to 46.57 percent in 1981 from 20.73 percent in 1970; the second to 25.35 percent from 17.06 percent; while the multiple dropped to 28.08 percent from 62.21 percent.

In the 1950's, birth rate was in an uncontrolled situation, and in the mid-1960's, family planning work was placed on agenda, but achieved little because of the eruption of "cultural revolution" (1966-1977), he reported.

However, the annual average number of births per woman dropped from 1971 to 1981 to 3.566 margin of 215 compared with the average index in the period from 1950 to 1958, and a margin of 2.4 compared with the average index in the period from 1964 to 1970. [as received]

He held that the continuously sharp decline of the total birth rate since the start of the 1970's was the "result of the widespread and thorough practice of birth control in urban and rural areas."

He pointed out that during the period, the Chinese government put the population growth program into the national economic plan and also took a series of measures including the setting up of special

birth-control administrations with professional staff in the governments of various levels below the county, the advocacy of late marriage and late birth, and the popularization of the comprehensive contraceptive methods.

Especially since 1978, family planning has been formulated as a basic policy of the country and has been officially written into the state constitution, he added.

Owing to the practice of birth control, the average population growth rate between 1979 and 1982 was 13.44 per 1,000.

CSO: 4000/022

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLA SUPPORTS FAMILY PLANNING WORK

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAO in Chinese 30 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] While doing a good job in their own family planning work, PLA units are giving energetic support to work in the same field in the localities. Soldiers and civilians are working together to create a new situation in family planning.

In accordance with the PLA General Political Department's directive on joint military-civilian effort to build a socialist spiritual civilization, many PLA units have included family planning as a part of this joint effort. Under the local governments' unified leadership and planning, the military and the people have worked together to publicize the benefits of family planning, help the masses and especially one-child families get rich through hard work, develop intellectual resources by helping couples of child-bearing age raise their scientific and cultural level, provide technical guidance on birth control, health care for women and children and eugenic and other technical services and carry out the "five visits and five questions" activities. Statistics show that the Beijing, Shenyang and Jinan military regions have established contact with nearly 7,000 local organizations and set up military-civilian joint development centers to learn from each other and help each other make progress. Success in the work of the joint development centers has also helped promote the in-depth development of the PLA units' own family planning work.

PLA units have taken the initiative to cooperate actively with local governments in carrying out family planning work among unaccompanied dependents of military personnel. About 60 percent of the couples of child-bearing age in the military live in two separate places, and most of the wives in this 60 percent live in the countryside. To do good work among these people, the units have generally established an unaccompanied dependents management system, which sees to it that officers and men going on home leave are given the right instructions and make a report upon returning to their units, and that when dependent wives come to the units, unit commanders and family planning cadres will pay them a visit to do propaganda work and deliver contraceptives. Some PLA units have signed "agreements" with the wives' work units to cooperate in family planning work.

In the past few years, whenever local governments launched family planning activities, PLA units have always actively cooperated, sending men and vehicles, helping print and distribute propaganda materials, holding displays on eugenics and child care, setting up birth control consultation centers, performing birth control operations and warmheartedly serving local couples of child-bearing age. According to incomplete statistics, since 1980, PLA medical and health departments have performed more than 1.2 million birth control operations of four types for the people, provided general gynecological examinations for more than 1.1 women and treated more than 245,000 cases of gynecological diseases. In the past 2 years, they have carried out general physical examinations for more than 590,000 local children and treated more than 220,000 children suffering from illnesses. At the same time, some experts and professors in the PLA have actively participated in scientific research on birth control and maternity and child care organized by local departments concerned

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CSO: 4005/007

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EXPERTS SAY CHINA'S BIRTH SEX RATIO NORMAL

OW171422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--A research associate of the U.S. East-West Center Population Institute noted here today that the sex ratio at birth is different for different countries and nationalities.

He added that the current rate for China is 108 males to 100 females--normal for the country.

Chi-hsien Tuan proposed his view in a paper written jointly with Li Bohua, a researcher of the Beijing Institute of Planned Birth Science and Technology, to the current symposium on China's recent fertility survey.

Tuan said that his conclusion was made after a comparative study of sex ratios at birth in many countries and regions.

He added it was neither scientific nor correct to claim that there is a gap between the sex ratio at birth between China and the international average, thereby concluding that infant girls are killed on a large scale in China.

Tuan also gave some figures in other countries. The figure for South Korea was 109.6 between 1975 and 1980, and for the Philippines between 1972 and 1987, 109.1. The total numbers of births involved for the two countries were over 4 million.

He noted that sex ratio at birth is quite different for different ethnic groups. For instance, there is a different sex ratio at birth between the white and the black people in the United States.

CSO: 4000/022

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SAMPLING SURVEY SHOWS FERTILITY PATTERN IN CHINA

HK181219 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1309 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Report by Zeng Liming [2582 0448 2494]: "Chinese Scholars on Changes in Fertility Pattern"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Some scholars participating in the "China Symposium on the Fertility Rate Sampling Survey Conducted among one-thousandth of the Population" hold that Chinese women's attitude toward bearing children has changed from the concept of "better to get married and bear children early and the more children the better," to "get married and bear children late and have fewer but superior children." China has undergone a transition from a natural fertility pattern to controlled fertility pattern.

The statistical data obtained from the sampling survey show that Chinese women's average first-marriage age has risen from 18.2 years in 1940 to 22.8 years in 1981, 2.8 years higher than the legal marriage age set by the law. Meanwhile, the gross fertility rate has dropped from 6.57 in the 1950's to 2.1 in 1981. The percentage of women of child-bearing-age with only one child to all women in the same age range has risen from 20.73 in 1970 to 46.75 in 1981, while the percentage of those with multiple children has dropped from 62.21 to 44.55.

Yang Zhihui, research fellow of the population study center affiliated to the China Academy of Social Sciences; and Zhang Junrong, research fellow of the Beijing municipal family planning committee, hold that the rise in Chinese women's first-marriage age and the simultaneous decline of the gross fertility rate and the percentage of women with multiple children signify a historical change in women's attitude toward bearing children and in the fertility pattern. The traditional mentality of "better to get married and bear children early and the more children the better" is now being replaced by the view of "better to get married and bear children late and have fewer but superior children." This change is an inevitable trend resulting from social, economic, and cultural development. It has also proved that China has achieved success in promoting and enforcing its population policy characterized by family planning.

Lin Fude from the population theory institute attached to People's University holds that the degree of economic development, the educational level, the nature of women's occupations, the degree of urbanization, and the state's birth control policy are the main factors determining the change in China's fertility pattern. According to his analysis, the degree of economic development, as well as educational level, are negatively correlated to the fertility rate. More economically developed areas, such as Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Songliao area in the northeast have a lower fertility rate, while the economically underdeveloped southwestern and northwestern areas have a high fertility rate. Women who have a higher educational level are more career minded. In many cases, studies and work prevent them from getting married early and their interest in spiritual life also suppresses the traditional mentality of bearing more children. Moreover, better educated women can more readily understand and accept population education and master the scientific principles of contraception. They are more eager to join the birth control program. Families at higher cultural levels usually demand high quality for their children rather than a great number of children. They would rather invest in children's education than shouldering the heavy burden of keeping many children.

Feng Fanghui, a research fellow at the China population information center, pointed out: In the urban areas of China, the transition from the natural fertility pattern to the controlled fertility pattern was started in the 1960's and completed in the 1970's; as for the rural areas, the transition was started in the 1970's and is scoring initial results in the 1980's, but the process is continuing at a relatively low level and in a rather unstable way. Since 80 percent of China's population live in rural areas, the hope of a fundamental change in the country's fertility pattern, to a considerable extent, lies in the development there.

CSO: 4005/128

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOGRAPHERS VIEW WOMEN'S FERTILITY RATE

OW170910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--Economic growth and rising educational level of Chinese women in the rural areas are the key factors for reduction of both the fertility rate and the national population growth rate.

This view was shared by associate professor Lin Fude of the Population Theory Institute attached to People's University and Xu Gang of the State Statistics Bureau in their separate reports to the symposium on a fertility sampling survey now in session in Beijing.

Their conclusions were based on data from a survey conducted in September, 1982, during which 310,485 women between the ages of 15 and 67 were questioned in person.

Professor Lin said that "educational level and fertility are negatively correlated". Women who have a higher educational level usually want to spend more time on studies, are more career minded and have more employment opportunities. In many cases, studies and work prevent them from getting married early. What is more, being educated, it is easier for them to accept population education and information on contraception. Educated women often tend to seek other interests rather than confining themselves to raising a big family. They would invest in children's education rather than scattering the money on the upkeep of many children.

Illiterate women who gave birth to a third or higher numbered child in 1981 accounted for 60.6 percent of the 5.5 million women of this category.

The rate of third or higher numbered births for illiterate women was 50 percent higher than that for women with a primary school education, three times higher than that of junior middle school graduates, 11 times higher than that of senior middle school graduates and 24 times higher than that of college graduates.

Another factor cited by Xu Gang as having great impact on the fertility rate is the economy. He noted that income size affected the fertility rate greatly because the economic level determined the employment and educational level of the women in that area. According to the survey, the higher the per capita industrial and agricultural output value of an area the lower the fertility level.

He made a comparison between Shanghai and Guizhou---the per capita industrial and agricultural output value in Shanghai was 16 times that of Guizhou Province. The fertility rate in Guizhou was 2.3 times that of Shanghai.

Professor Lin said that the nature of labor also had a remarkable impact on fertility. The fertility rate of women doing physical labor was 30 percent higher than those doing mental labor.

As China is a very large country, regional differences also show up in fertility levels. The majority of the provinces in northwest, southwest and central south China have a higher rate. Most women living there bear four or more children. The rate in north, northeast and east China is lower, averaging below two children per woman.

The fertility rate in mountainous Guizhou Province, where the larger portion of the population is made up of ethnic minorities, was 4.56 in 1981, the highest in China. The figure was 2.25 times that of Zhejiang Province in east China and 2.49 times that of Liaoning Province in northeast China.

These demographers believe that with China's modernization and economic growth and the country's efforts to raise the people's education level, the prospect of China's family planning is bright.

CSO: 4000/022

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

120,000 CADRES INVOLVED IN FAMILY PLANNING WORK

HK110649 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1530 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--According to incomplete statistics, there are at present 210,000 cadres in China who are involved in family planning work on a full-time basis. There are also 100,000 gynecologists, midwives and nurses, and over 500,000 rural doctors.

This was learned at a get-together on the issue of family planning held yesterday by the State Family Planning Commission of China and the visiting delegation on U.S. Family Law.

China has a sound basic-level family planning network where the family planning workers make propaganda, give advance about family planning, hand out medicine, and do the work related to family planning technology. The principle for China's family planning work is voluntary participation and ensuring safety. Because of the development of the family planning work and the natural law governing pregnancy, from 1979 to 1984 the rate of China's population growth dropped to about 1.2 percent, much lower than the rate of 25.95 per thousand in 1970.

The Chinese and U.S. sides discussed the repercussions of China's family planning policy in the United States. The Chinese side hoped that the U.S. guests would faithfully inform people of the true situation of China's family planning work, and the U.S. guests said that they had come to China precisely for that purpose.

CSO: 4005/128

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEGAL PROCEDURES FOR ADOPTING CHILDREN SET

HK100331 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0616 GMT 7 Oct 85

["Readers Letter Box": "How Overseas Chinese, Compatriots From Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese of Foreign Nationality can Adopt Sons and Daughters in China"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Question: What are the required conditions for adopting children?

Answer: The Chinese law protects the legal adoption of children, and affirms the rights and obligations of the adopted parents' children. According to the actual conditions and the existing practice in China, the necessary conditions for adoption are: Those who are to adopt children must be people who have the legal capacity and right. The purpose of adoption must be to educate and bring up the next generation; when the adoptive parents grow old, they will be supported and aided by their adopted children; and those who are to adopt children must have appropriate professions, income, and the ability and conditions to support the children.

Question: How are overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, and Chinese of foreign nationality to adopt sons and daughters?

Answer: To adopt children, overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, and Chinese of foreign nationality must possess the required conditions for adoption, before going through the following procedures:

--The adopting parents must first apply for notarization of their age, profession, place of residence, on whether they have children of their own and their intention of adopting children, from a notary organ in their place of residence. The above notary certificates must bear the attestation of the Chinese embassy or consulate of the country in which the adopting parents are residing.

--With the required notary certificates, the adopting parents, together with the child or the guardian of the child in question, should apply to the notary organ at the place of residence of the

adopted child (if the adopting parent is absent, an agent can be entrusted.) When the case has been considered in accordance with the required conditions for adoption and relevant regulations, thorough examination of the notary organs concerned, a certificate of the adoption will be given, and the adoption relationship established. In the case of an adopting which has not undergone legal notarization, but where the wishing to adopt the child and the child to be adopted have lived together for years, and the adoption has actually become factual, the procedures of notarization of the case may be granted based on the requirement of the applicants, provided the case meets with the required conditions for adoption.

Question: How is the adopted child to go through the procedures for leaving China?

Answer: Children living in China adopted by overseas Chinese residing abroad should go through the same procedures as Chinese citizens applying to go abroad for private affairs.

Children living in China adopted by compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao who want to go to Hong Kong and Macao with their adoptive parents will not easily receive approval in the immediate future because the number of applicants for a single-trip to Hong Kong and Macao is great, while the quota is limited. If the adopted children themselves have not entry permission from the Hong Kong or Macao authorities, the public security departments may deal with their exit procedures.

Children of Chinese nationality adopted by Chinese of foreign nationality may go through the same procedures as Chinese citizens going abroad for private affairs. If it is required that these children should leave China as aliens, they must send in an application beforehand and get approval on their withdrawal from Chinese nationality.

Question: How can an adoption be renounced?

Answer: An adoption is established or renounced based on a contract. For various reasons, when an adoption case has lost the conditions for the continuance of adoption, both the adopting parents, the adopted child who has come of age, and the original guardian of the adopted child who has not come of age have the rights to propose a demand to renounce the adoption. With the consent of both parties concerned through negotiation, an application may be sent to the notary organ of the place of residence of the adopting person, and a certificate on renouncing the adoption will be issued through examination to ascertain that both parties are doing this on a voluntary basis and in conformity with relevant regulations, and the adoption is then abolished.

However, based on the actual conditions and existing practice in China, none of the following conditions will be granted an abolition of the adoption: When either one of the parties concerned does not agree

to abolishing the adoption contract; when the original guardian of the adopted child is dead, and the child in question has not come of age; and when the adopting parents or the adopted child is suffering from disease and cannot take care of him or herself, and is in need of support, care and help from the other party.

CSO: 4005/128

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTER SAYS CRIME RATE PLUMMETS

OW251903 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 25 Oct 85

Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--The number of crimes in the 22 months from September 1983 to June dropped 36.4 percent compared with the previous 22 months, new Public Security Minister Ruan Chongwu said today.

He told a press conference here that public order had improved considerably over the period.

It was Ruan's first public appearance since he was appointed minister last month by the 12th meeting of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

During the past 22 months, public security officials had dealt with 750,000 criminal cases, according to a spokesman for the ministry. This compared with 890,000 in 1981.

However, the spokesman noted that while the overall number of criminal cases had fallen sharply, serious crimes were on the increase in some areas.

The number of serious criminal cases in the first 9 months of this year showed an increase of 26.8 percent compared with the same period of last year. The vast majority of these involved robbery or theft. Most other major crimes, including rape, were on the decrease.

Robbery or stealing involving more than 1,000 yuan (about 320 U.S. dollars) is regarded as a major crime.

The spokesman said that as the economy developed, the circulation of people and goods increased.

He gave Beijing as an example. There were nearly 1 million people entering and leaving Beijing every day. This provided thieves with conditions in which they could commit crimes.

The spokesman said order in public places was now much better than it used to be. And the public appeared to be more aware of the need to fight crime.

Since August 1983, the public had reported more than 2.2 million suspected offenses to police, and more than 150,000 criminals had been caught redhanded by ordinary citizens and turned over to the police.

The spokesman said it was imperative to further improve policing, and to mobilize the public in the anticrime drive which began in 1983.

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CSO: 4000/030

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNIVERSITIES OFFER COURSES FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

OW121544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Hefei, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--Two preparatory courses for talented junior middle school students have been opened this semester by the Chinese University of Science and Technology, which trains specialists in high-tech fields.

The two-year courses are being held at two middle schools in Beijing and Suzhou, Jiangsu Province.

The schools have taken in 36 students from across the country, eight of whom are girls, said an official of the university which is in the Anhui Provincial capital of Hefei. The oldest is 13 years old and the youngest, just over 10.

Recommended by local schools, these gifted children passed entrance exams held by the two schools and further exams, both written and oral, [word indistinct] university, the official said.

After successful completion of the courses, the youngsters can go directly to the university's junior classes, he said.

The university began enrollment of talented kids aged between 11 and 15 of a senior middle school graduation standard in 1978, in a bid to train more scientists for the country as quickly as possible.

Eighty-one of its 117 graduates are now studying for M. Sc. and doctorate degrees in China and abroad. The youngest is only 15 years old.

CSO: 4000/022

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WAN LI ON NEED TO IMPROVE TEACHERS EDUCATION

OW081351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1157 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Article by reporter Jie Guoji]

[Text] Zhengzhou, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--A forum of responsible persons and teachers representatives of some teachers colleges in Henan was held in Zhengzhou on 5 October. At the forum Vice Premier Wan Li emphatically pointed out: To strengthen and improve teachers education is a major issue of our country. This issue is of great strategic importance in the field of education. We must try our best to improve teachers education.

Wan Li pointed out: The achievement of both a highly developed material and spiritual civilization cannot be separated from efforts to enhance people's qualities. However, in enhancing people's qualities, we must mainly rely on school education. In the meantime, the quality of school education hinges on that of teachers. Right now, teachers in many localities are "upgraded" teachers. That is, teachers who taught primary school students before are now teaching junior middle school students, which teachers who taught junior high school buildings have been completed, but there are no teachers. A number of kindergartens are taken care of by some old women. All this fails to meet the needs of our society. Therefore, we must try one thousand and one ways to improve teachers education and help teachers raise their teaching qualities.

Wan Li said: To improve teachers education, we naturally need equipment and teaching materials. This problem is fairly easy to solve. The issue of recruiting professors to teach teachers is more difficult to solve. Right now, we may invite some famous professors and experts to give lectures. At present, many college professors only give one lecture a week or in several weeks. They are a potential resource for carrying out teachers education. We may invite them to give some lectures. At the same time, we may also invite experts working for the academy of sciences and research institutes to give lectures and pay them for the lectures. It is not necessary to have them transferred to the teachers colleges to teach.

As for the source of students for teachers colleges, Wan Li said: Comrade Hu Yaobang and other leading comrades at the central level have talked about this subject before. We must study how to help our teachers colleges have more appeal for students, make the whole society attach greater importance to teachers colleges, attract more good students to enroll in such colleges, and foster the concept that he or she who excells in learning should be a teacher.

CSO: 4005/128

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUANG HUA RAPS FOREIGN REPORTS ON POPULATION POLICY

OW151757 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, pointed out today that the reporting by some foreign newspapers of China's population policy was neither fair nor objective.

The incidents they cited were isolated phenomena of coercion which had been already exposed by Chinese reporters, he told Chinese and foreign population experts attending the symposium on China's fertility sampling survey here.

He extended his welcome to the foreign population experts to analyze the results of China's 1982 fertility sampling survey with their Chinese counterparts and said, "this will promote mutual understanding and cooperation."

He continued that population studies must be carried out with a scientific and fair attitude. Due to the different natural conditions and economies, different population policies benefit peoples in different countries.

He said the U.S. government had reduced its aid to the United Nations fund for population activities because of the prejudice and misunderstanding of some congressmen towards China's population policy. This has set an unfortunate precedent, he pointed out.

Dr. Lee-jay Cho, director of the East-West Population Institute in the United States, on behalf of the foreign population experts, said that they hoped to understand the actual situation of China's population work through the analysis of the survey, which he described as "of the highest quality".

The symposium, jointly sponsored by the China population information center and the U.S. East-West Population Institute, opened yesterday.

CSO: 4000/022

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEW, OLD CADRES DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 34, 26 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Liang Xing [2733 2502] and Jiang Qiusheng [5592 4428 3932]: "It Is Not Necessary For Old Cadres to Help New Cadres After Leadership Changes"]

[Text] Comrade Bai Dongcai [4101 2767 2624], formerly first secretary of the Jiangxi CPC Committee who has now retreated to the second line, told reporters the other day, "There is an old theory which says that after handing over the reins of power to new cadres, old cadres should give them some help. I have no intention of doing that after I step down."

He said, "I am not saying that the old idea is wrong, only that since circumstances have changed, there should be a new way of looking at things. The latest personnel reshuffle in Jiangxi was a collective succession in which a batch of elderly comrades stepped down to be replaced by a group of new cadres. An overwhelming majority of our comrades are quite satisfied with the newly elected party secretary, Wan Shaofen [8001 4801 5338] and other members of the standing committee. Though relatively young, these new comrades all have 2 or 3 decades of experience behind them. Take Comrade Wan Shaofen, for instance. She has been working for more than 3 decades, is a dedicated revolutionary and has a strong pioneering spirit. She also has principle, good mass relationships, a wide range of knowledge as well as extensive working experience, which, of course, will only be further enriched through practice in the days ahead. Why do we need to offer help to cadres like this after we have helped them ease their way into power? We may even get in their way if we do so clumsily."

Bai Dongcai said humorously, "It is like we have a horse. We can only let Comrade Wan Shaofen ride on it. If I join her on the road, I can't ride and she won't dare ride on it since I am older and more senior. After much mutual courtesies, we will end up pulling the horse along, which will slow us down, contrary to the demand of the four modernizations that we accelerate our pace of development. If she mounts the horse and races ahead while I try to keep pace with her on foot, I will only be asking for trouble since it is clear that I will not be able to catch up with her. If I look for another horse, we will have 'two horse-drawn carriages,' which won't do."

"If we let the new leaders race ahead on horseback, they may take a tumble. That is fine; they can get up and try again. Let's give them a free hand to build themselves up in the rough-and-tumble world, do things on their own and sum up experience. That way they'll mature even faster. We need not do what primary school teachers do to teach their pupils how to write--take them by the hand. If we do not walk with them part of the way, it does not mean that we do not support them. I believe the lack of intervention is exactly the strongest support we can give them, which is also something I must first do. If I force myself to get involved, I will only mess things up by giving wrong orders because I will neither be handling day-to-day affairs nor, owing to limited energy, be doing systematic studies or research. I have only experience to fall back on and lack a timely understanding of rapidly changing circumstances, which is not the way to come up with good ideas."

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CSO: 4005/5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO URGES YOUTH TO STUDY HARD

OW221108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1048 GMT 22 Oct 85

/Text/ Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--A CHINA YOUTH NEWS editorial today calls on college students to study hard and therefore be in a position to contribute to the nation's modernization.

The editorial comments on a meeting Sunday where 11 college students from Beijing and Tianjin expressed their determination to be good students and fulfill this historical mission place on them by the Communist Party of China and the people.

The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee and the All-China Students' Federation.

To accomplish this mission, students must have lofty ideas and aspirations, sound morals, and be knowledgeable and well disciplined, member of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee Secretariat Liu Yandong told the participants.

"To this end, it is of paramount importance, first of all, to have a clear understanding of the present situation," the editorial states.

"The country's current political and economic situation is one of the best since the founding of new China in 1949," said Yang Zhenbin, a 4th-year student from Qinghua University at the forum.

Rural reform has achieved tremendous successes, and urban economic reform and the restructuring of the educational system are both well under way, he said. China's Sixth 5-Year Plan, which ends this year, has been fulfilled ahead of schedule and the peoples' living standard keeps rising.

The editorial stresses the main mission in China today: to build China into a modern, powerful socialist country. To achieve this, it is imperative that the present situation of stability and unity be continued. Only in this way, can China strive for a better international environment favorable to the modernization program, step up imports of foreign technology, equipment and funds, and concentrate the time and energy on reform and economic construction.

"In short, upholding stability and unity means supporting reform and the open policy," the editorial observes.

Upholding stability and unity does not mean that students should not express their ideas and criticisms, it adds. On the contrary, the Communist Party has always encouraged them to do so to show their sense of responsibility.

However, the paper says, all proposals and criticisms should be raised, under whatever circumstances, through normal democratic channels.

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CSO: 4000/030

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ATTACHES VIEW PLA EXERCISE--Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Military attaches and deputy military attaches of more than 30 foreign embassies in Beijing today attended a military exercise using China's laser and electronic simulation devices. Organized by the headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on the northern outskirts of Beijing, the exercise began with a display of shooting skills involving infantry weapons, missiles, tanks and aircraft equipped with laser and electronic simulation devices. The guests were shown a battle scene as the troops were divided into "red" and "blue" armies. Under cover of artillery fire, the "red army," using attackers, helicopters, tanks and armored vehicles, began its attack on the positions of the "blue army." Colored smoke indicated hits on soldiers, guns, tanks or aircraft. These devices, developed by the PLA, help the Chinese Army train and improve combat competence. Hu Changfa, head of the Military Training Department of the headquarters of the PLA General Staff, accompanied the foreign military attaches at the exercise. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 25 Oct 85/

STAMPS TO COMMEMORATE FAMOUS JOURNALIST--Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications will issue two stamps on 5 November to mark the 90th birth anniversary of famous Chinese journalist Zou Taofen. Zou, who was also a political theorist and publisher, launched the weekly LIFE in 1926. Defying persecution by reactionary forces, he persisted in reflecting the desires and demands of the people against Japanese aggression and for national salvation, democracy and national unity. He made a great contribution to China's new-democratic revolution. The late Premier Zhou Enlai said that the road comrade Zou Taofen took was the road for Chinese intellectuals to progress and revolution. One stamp bears the portrait of Zou Taofen, with a face value of eight fen, and the other bears an inscription by Zhou Enlai, with a face value of 20 fen. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1047 GMT 27 Oct 85/

NEW AREAS FOR TOURISTS--Beijing, 26 Sep (XINHUA)--Foreign tourists no longer require travel permits for four new areas in China, bringing the total number of such places to 107, according to the Ministry of Public Security. The four new locations are Yingtan, Jiangxi province, Chaozhou city and Gaoyao county in Guangdong province, and Yingkou, Liaoning province, an official said. Travel permits are not required in any provincial or regional capital with the exception of Tibet, as well as in the 3 municipalities and the 14 open coastal cities. Entry-exit visas can now be issued to foreign visitors in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Guilin, Kunming and Xian. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 26 Sep 85/

FORUM OF INTELLECTUALS--On the afternoon of 10 October Hao Jianxiu, secretary of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and deputy head of the central delegation, invited some middle-aged and young intellectuals to attend a forum. At the forum she solicited their opinions on how to bring into full play the role of intellectuals living in the region, and how to mobilize more intellectuals from other provinces and areas to come to Xinjiang for its exploitation and construction. (Liu Yanzhong), member of the central delegation and secretary of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat, and regional party and government responsible comrades Janabil, Song Hanliang, Fu Wen, and (Yi Mi No Fu Ha Mi Ti) attended the forum. Hao Jianxiu delivered a speech at the forum. [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Oct 85]

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EAST REGION

SUCCESS IN RECRUITING NEW PARTY MEMBERS

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Weidong [3076 5898 2639]: "Over 40,000 New Party Members Recruited During First Half Year in Our Province"]

[Text] Since this year, the party organizations of all levels in our province have conscientiously carried out the spirit of the Central Committee's instruction on the work of developing new party members, integrating with party rectification, enhancing party organization construction, and paying special attention to solving the problem of outstanding intellectuals in "having difficulty joining the party," have made new progress in the work of developing new party members. Up to the end of June, 40,915 new party members have been recruited, which is 3.3 times that in the same period of last year, and is close to the total number of new party members recruited in the whole year 1984.

Among the new party members recruited during the first half year, the ratio of intellectuals was high, and those of special technical secondary school and higher accounted for 43.8 percent, which was the highest among the new party members recruited during the recent years. Among the new party members, more than 13,000 possessed specialized techniques, being 3 times the number during the same period of last year. There was a new breakthrough in the work of developing new party members among university students. During the first half year, 1,600 university students in the schools of higher learning in the whole province were recruited into the party, representing an increase of 74 percent over the number of those recruited in 1984.

The new party members recruited during the first half year were not only numerous in number, but also high in quality. Among them were aged influential intellectuals like the nationally known sericulturist Duan Youyun [3008 0147 7189] of Anhui College of Agriculture, middle aged professional backbones having made important contributions in scientific research and been honorably conferred the first class national medal in invention like Deputy Chief Engineer Zhao Naigang [6392 0035 0474] of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, and splendid youths having made outstanding contribution to the four modernizations construction like Xu Haifeng [6079 3189 1496] the marksman who acquired honor for the motherland by winning the first gold medal in the 23rd Olympic games. The advanced

model people occupied quite a high percentage in all warfronts. At present, the party committees and the organization components of all levels throughout the province are pursuing the spirit of the Central Committee decision on party rectification to advance, to sum-up the experience, strengthen the leadership and insure the healthy and smooth advancing development of organization construction work.

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EAST REGION

IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES FOR INTELLECTUALS IN ANHUI

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Zu Shanzhi [4371 1472 1807]: "The Whole Party Acts to Implement the Policy for Intellectuals"]

[Text] With the approval of the Provincial Party Committee, the organization department convened, between 23 and 28 August in Hefei, a forum on the implementation of the policy for intellectuals and the development of new party members in the entire province.

Participants in the forum were the chiefs of the organization departments and the organization sections of all locality and municipal party committees, the responsible persons of the offices for implementing the policy for intellectuals, the responsible persons and the cadres (personnel and political) department chiefs, commissions and bureaus directly under the provincial government, the organization department chiefs of the party committees of institutes of higher learning, the organization department chiefs of the party committees of the units in Anhui province directly under the central government, and the responsible comrades of units concerned invited to make model speeches, totalled more than 200 persons.

The forum transmitted the spirit of the Central Organization Department on implementing the policy for intellectuals throughout the entire country. Participants in the forum listened and discussed the report of the organization department of the provincial party committee on implementing the policy for intellectuals and on the recruitment of new party members. They discussed and studied the problems of our province in planning on the implementation of the policy for intellectuals and in going further to recruit among them a large number of new party members before the party's 13th CPC congress. The participants unified their ideologies and felt the urgency and the responsibility on the requirements of the Central Committee to accomplish before the 13th national congress the basic implementation of the policy for intellectuals and the solution of the problems left by history. The task, the scope, the steps, the objects, the measures and the requirements of implementing the policy for intellectuals were defined, and the confidence in accomplishing the task was enhanced.

During the forum, 23 units introduced their experiences in implementing the policy for intellectuals and in developing new party members.

Standing committee member of the provincial party committee and concurrently organization department chief Liu Guangcai [0491 1684 2088] made the summation report and Deputy Secretary Lu Rongjing [4151 2837 2529] of the Provincial Party Committee spoke at the forum.

Comrade Liu Guangcai pointed out in his report that the accomplishment of the work of implementing the policy for intellectuals was keyed to the great importance paid by the party committees of all levels, that key leadership comrades must personally grasp the work in order to establish a strong and forceful work organization; the work of implementing the policy for intellectuals was a matter of the whole party needing action by the whole party, and each of the party and government components must bear the responsibility and definitely do the work. On implementing the policy and solving the problems left by history, the overall requirement was that we must positively take the initiative, substantially implant the policy, and solve the problems bequeathed by history. The important problems which are policy in nature and relate to the overall situation, should be prudently handled in accordance with the related provisions of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government. We should ask for clarification in case of doubt, and should not act arbitrarily. Doing a good job in the work of ideological education is essential to accomplishing the task of implementing the policy for intellectuals; we should on the one hand continue to eliminate the effects of the "leftist" ideology and the obsolete traditional concept in order to create the new style of respecting knowledge and talent in the entire party and the entire society, and on the other hand we should also do a steady persuasion work against some of the ideological problems of intellectuals.

Comrade Liu Guangcai asked the whole province grasp the study and the thorough implementation of measures; each of the components in each locality should have a responsible comrade to grasp this work personally, should establish healthy organs for implementing the policy for intellectuals, should speedily investigate, understand and comprehend the issues and solve all the problems one by one, before the 13th CPC congress, leaving no earth unturned.

Comrade Lu Rongjing pointed out in his speech on the requirements of the Party Central Committee that we should basically accomplish before the 13th CPC congress the task of implementing the policy for intellectuals, we must recognize from the height of four modernizations construction, the general task and the general goal of the work of the whole party during the new epoch, the key being the mobilization of the positivism of the leadership cadres of all levels strengthen their confidence, remove the harassment and resolutely implement this task. He said that only if the leadership cadres of all levels make the determination, there will be no unconquerable problem and no unaccomplishable task.

Comrade Lu Rongjing asked that all localities closely grasp the timing by drafting to work in the office for implementing the policy for intellectuals a fixed number of knowledgeable cadres who know the policy and are enthusiastic in the work on intellectuals in order to know the situation well, be firm in determination and be correct in measures for resolute accomplishment of

the work. All localities and all components should act in accordance with the opinions of the Provincial Party Committee, should not each go its own way, and should unify their ideology for accomplishing the tough task of implementing the policy for intellectuals. Furthermore, the party committees of all levels should use the achievements in this task as an important standard in judging the work of their cadres, as an important symbol of maintaining political unanimity with the Central Committee.

Comrade Lu Rongjing also stressed the development of new party members among intellectuals. He said that for solving the problem of intellectuals having "difficulty joining the party," the key is mainly the bringing into play the role of the party branch, the strengthening of the construction of the basic stratum party organization, and the correction and improvement of the reception of the intellectuals by the vast number of party members.

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EAST REGION

PROVINCIAL SECOND STAGE PARTY RECTIFICATION PLAN

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Anhui Provincial Guidance Committee: "Stress on Party Spirit Education for Insuring Smooth Implementation of Party Rectification"]

[Text] Recently the provincial guidance committee deployed, in enterprise units and urban party street organizations of prefectures, cities, counties, and in cities under the administration of the provincial government, for the second phase work of the second stage of party rectification. This second phase party rectification work will begin in the near future.

An absolute majority of the second phase of party rectification are the basic stratum organizations in the warfronts of industry and transportation, finance and trade, and culture and education, which are the direct bearers of production, construction and commodities circulation, and are on the forefront of the three reforms in economic, educational and S&T systems. Good work in this phase of party rectification will have very important implementations on insuring the smooth implementation of reform. Therefore, the Provincial Steering Committee required:

1. The resolute implementation of party rectification needs to insure and propel the guiding ideology of reform. The party organizations of all levels should profoundly recognize that reform is the general situation of the whole party, and that in party rectification, we should resolutely carry out the basic guiding ideology defined by the Central Committee that party rectification must insure and promote reform, and closely integrate party rectification with reform to penetrate the whole process of party rectification. We should, through party rectification, unify our thinking on reform, strengthen our confidence in reform, insist on the socialist orientation of reform, eliminate all the ideologies and work styles that block reform, and insure the smooth implementation of various kinds of reform and economic construction.
2. We must start from realities to adequately plan the various kinds of party rectification work. The second phase of party rectification is generally planned to last for approximately 5 months, and in principle to be carried out in stages. First, we should organize party members to study well the documents on party rectification. In studying the documents, aside from the key ones

required during the first phase, we should specially study in a conscientious manner the related important speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, the decision of the Central Committee on reforming the economic, S&T and educational systems, and the related documents of the Central Steering Committee on the second stage of party rectification. Generally, the method of study should be mainly full time studies in groups. Party members who are also leadership cadres should take the lead in study work. On the basis of studying documents and elevating cognition, we should do well the job of measuring each party member and party organization, and conscientiously solve the questions existing in ideological style and organization. We should solemnly and conscientiously implement the work of handling organization and party member registration in order to maintain the purity and the progressiveness of the party organization.

3. We should everlastingly emphasize the education of strengthening the party spirit of party members. The first is to educate party members to insist on the socialist orientation in modernization construction, be brave to reform, and courageous in resisting and opposing all undesirable tendencies. The second is to educate party members to start all from realities, seek truth from facts, and oppose engaging in "false, big and empty". The third is to educate party members remember well the basic aim of whole-heartedly serving the people, and to bring into play the model role of vanguards. The fourth is to educate party members to establish the concept of the overall situation, correctly handle the beneficial relationship among the state, the enterprise and the employee, and insist on putting the interests of the state on the first place. The fifth is to educate party members strengthen their spirit of organizational discipline, and conquer the situation of disciplinary laxity. Furthermore, the education of thoroughly negating "the cultural revolution" should continue to be carried on. The education on party spirit must closely link with realities, must aim at the target and must pay attention to substantial effects. In the education on party spirit, we must conscientiously grasp the normal livelihood of the party organizations of all levels up to the party branch.

4. We must insist on simultaneous rectification and correction, and on substantial solution of problems. In rectification and correction, we must devote attention not only to straightening out the guiding ideology of vocational work, but also investigate and check all sorts of unhealthy tendencies. At present, we must pay attention to handling and checking the undesirable styles of using public office for personal gain; engaging in formalism and serious bureaucracy. We must make up our mind in investigating and handling the cases serious law violation by a small number of party members who take advantage of the reform and the opening up to evade taxes, speculate, graft and embezzlement, smuggle and reselling corruption for personal gain. We must have the courage to investigate and handle the cases of leadership cadres taking advantage of their authority for personal profit. We must eliminate the impediments, thoroughly investigate and solemnly handle big and important cases. We must continue to grasp closely the work of purging "the three types of persons." We must also conscientiously purge the other elements listed by the Central Committee during party rectification as resolutely opposing and endangering the party, and must absolutely not

permit a single person of the "three types" or element opposing or endangering the party make its way into the leadership group of all levels and "the third echelon."

5. We must carry through in an overall manner the basic guiding ideology and the policy of party rectification. During the process of party rectification, we must strengthen positive education and insist on the guiding ideology of steady persuasion. We must prevent and abandon the wrong "leftist" way of doing things during the political movements of the past, and at the same time we must also prevent and correct the situation of weak leadership fearing of antagonizing people. We must carry through the spirit of being strict in running the party, and must never let those people having lost their qualification of party membership to remain in the party.

6. We must thoroughly strengthen leadership and accomplish in a manner characterized by high standards the task of the second phase party rectification. The party committees of localities, municipalities and counties must painstakingly plan and meticulously guide level by level. In the party committees, the key leadership should personally grasp, and the leadership in charge should devote his main energy in grasping party rectification. The party rectification office in the party committees of localities, municipalities and counties should substantiate and enhance their strength. The party committees of prefectures and municipalities should send liaison groups to all counties. The leadership responsibility of the vocational components in charge should be strengthened. During party rectification we should pay attention to test the leadership group, to discover outstanding talent and construct well the third echelon. We should change the style of the leadership, penetrate the basic stratum, investigate and study, sum-up and promote classic experience, and thoroughly do a good job during the second phase of party rectification.

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EAST REGION

INCREASE IN TEACHERS TRAINED FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 3 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Wang Qijun [3076 4388 6511]]

[Text] In implementing the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Reforming the Educational System," Anhui Province has placed the focus of the structural reform on vigorously developing vocational and technical education. The province is coordinating efforts of various circles to speed up training of teachers of specialized courses in vocational and technical education.

This year, 18 classes have been opened at 12 universities and colleges in the province, enrolling 783 students to be trained as teachers of specialized courses in specific fields of vocational and technical education. All the courses offered are designed to meet the teacher requirements of urban and rural vocational and technical schools, or are of specialties which are badly needed but still lacking. The courses include 14 specialties such as agriculture, animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, machinery, chemical engineering, miniature computers, tourism, rural township enterprise management, electrical engineering, household electric appliance maintenance and repairs, etc. The period of training is 2 to 3 years. In addition, five specialized classes, including industrial and civil housing construction, chemical engineering, miniature machinery, mechanical engineering and finance and accounting, have been opened at two teachers colleges, enrolling 175 in-service teachers.

To solve the present serious shortage of teachers for specialized courses in vocational and technical schools, the education departments in Anhui request that teachers be engaged or trained through multiple channels to meet the urgent needs. This will include engaging scientific and technical personnel and specialized cadres in relevant departments and enterprises to serve as part-time teachers and selecting promising young comrades from among the past 2 years' graduates from television universities, correspondence universities, part-time universities, night universities and workers and staff members universities and secondary vocational school graduates who have been assigned to factories as workers in the past few years or are now serving as teachers in senior middle schools, to serve as specialized teachers in vocational and technical schools after completing a short period of training and passing an examination.

Recently the Anhui Provincial Government decided to turn the Northern Anhui branch of the Anhui Agricultural College into the Anhui Agrotechnical Teachers College. The new college is tentatively to enroll 1,000 students.

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANDONG WORKER EDUCATION--Shandong Province has rapidly developed education for workers since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. At present leading cadres of enterprises at and above the county level have all been trained. More than 3,000 directors and managers of the industrial, communications, finance and trade departments participated in the state unified examinations, and about 99 percent of them passed the examinations. About 1.1 million young workers passed examinations for the junior middle school study course, and about 1.3 million workers passed the examinations for primary technical courses, accounting for 65 percent and 75 percent respectively of the number of workers who should attend such courses. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Sep 85]

SHANDONG PERSONNEL COMPUTER FILE--Shandong Province has computerized its file of reserve technical personnel in order to better serve the program of building the four modernizations and of making the province and the people wealthy. As of now, the personnel data of more than 626,000 specialized technicians throughout the province has been put into a computer system that will provide all personnel information in a systematic way for those who are looking for new employees. [Summary] [Jinin DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 85 p 2]

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

KYODO: ANTI-JAPANESE WALL POSTER CAMPAIGN IN WUHAN

OW111259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 11 Oct 85

/Text/ Beijing, 11 Oct KYODO--Students at Central China Normal University in the central Chinese city of Wuhan put up anti-Japanese wall posters on the campus on 26 September and 1 October, it was learned here Friday.

According to reports, the authorities of the university persuaded the students to halt the campaign without major incident, however.

Central China Normal University is the third university to experience anti-Japanese activities following universities in Beijing and western city of Xian.

These campaigns were triggered by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's official visit to worship at Tokyo's Yasukuni shrine, dedicated to Japan's war dead, including those who led the invasion of China during the war.

According to the reports, the wall posters on the university campus in Wuhan protested what the students claim as "Japanese economic invasion of China."

The papers put up on 26 September called for a major nationwide anti-Japanese campaign on the 1 October national day, the reports said.

The university authorities removed the posters the following day and asked visiting Japanese lecturers to stay away from the campus to avoid any possible trouble, they said.

They said the authorities held special lectures on China-Japan relations a few days later for all the students in their effort to dissuade the students from the campaigning.

The authorities told the students that not only the Japanese but also Chinese should be held responsible for economic problems existing in the bilateral relations, according to the reports.

The students started putting up posters again on 1 October, but the reports Friday said that the campus has returned to normal since then.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ONE COUNTRY, TWO SYSTEMS CONCEPT EXPLAINED

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU YANJIU in Chinese No 2, 1985 pp 46-48, 39

[Article by Pan Mei [3382 2734] and Wu Shaorong [0702 1421 2837] of Huanan Teachers College: "One Country, Two Systems--A creative Use of the Principle of Peaceful Coexistence"]

[Text] Recently, in the process of building Chinese-style socialism, our party has put forward a creative and tremendously significant scientific concept--one country, two systems. This means that while the vast majority of areas in China would uphold the socialist system, with the presumption of reunification, certain areas (such as Hong Kong and Taiwan) would retain the capitalist system. This concept is a product of the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts that followed from the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and a result of the integration of the tenets of Marxism with China's specific national conditions. This concept played an important role during the resolution of the Hong Kong question and it will promote the final resolution of the Taiwan question, providing the Chinese people with a glorious future of unprecedented unity and prosperity.

The concept of one country, two systems is not a makeshift device, but an important long-term strategic policy. The essence of the concept is the principle of peaceful coexistence. This is just as when Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently pointed out at a meeting with foreign guests: the principle of peaceful coexistence is a good way by which to resolve the nation's domestic questions. Our one country, two systems concept is a form of peaceful coexistence with capitalism. (See the New China News Agency dispatch of 31 October 1984.)

The ultimate goal of communist party members is to eliminate capitalism, build socialism and realize communism. It is undoubted and unwavering. All work that we carry out today, seen overall, is aimed at this ultimate goal. However, due to the uneven economic and political development of individual nations, the replacement of the capitalist system by the socialist system throughout the world will be a very long historical process. During this process, the nature of the socialist countries determines that they can only have peaceful coexistence with capitalist countries and non-socialist countries. In 1954, China initiated and gained international recognition for the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which is our basic standard

for handling relations with the other nations of the world. Today, the concept of one country, two systems put forward by our party adopts the policy of peaceful coexistence in allowing a certain scope for capitalism within our country, which is a creative use of the principle of peaceful coexistence in international relations.

Why is it necessary to retain the capitalist system within certain limits in China, permitting peaceful coexistence between it and socialism?

First, the existence of capitalism in certain areas of China is an objective fact of history and we must face it factually. Only by facing it squarely and by allowing it peaceful coexistence with China's socialist system for a certain period of time can we emphatically resolve the problem of reunifying these areas with the motherland. For example, the Hong Kong problem is a national humiliation and historical wound of over 100 years duration inflicted on the Chinese people by the policy of imperial aggression. To wipe out this humiliation and cure this wound is a long-cherished wish of all the Chinese people, including the people of Hong Kong. Under more than 100 years of imperialist control, the economy, politics, culture and customs of Hong Kong society all become capitalist. It could also be said that within the indivisible territory of our socialist motherland, there exists a capitalist territory. Regaining China's sovereignty over Hong Kong and bringing Hong Kong back into the arms of the motherland must proceed from this objective fact. In overall terms, there are only two methods to resolve the Hong Kong problem, by peaceful means or non-peaceful means. If we did not recognize Hong Kong's capitalist system and strove simply to destroy the existing system, it would certainly create intense conflicts and the cause of national reunification could possibly be delayed. Doing so would obviously be no benefit to the nation overall, the people of Hong Kong or to world peace. Yet the adoption of peaceful means must proceed from current reality and retain Hong Kong's existing capitalist system. The advantages and disadvantages of the two means in comparison are quite clear. Facts prove that when we resolved the Hong Kong problem, the recognition and retention of Hong Kong's capitalist system was a wise and far-sighted move, which allowed for a satisfactory resolution to this question left over by history.

Second, the historical necessity of the continued existence of capitalism in certain areas of China has still not disappeared, therefore, since it is inadvisable for us to replace it immediately with the socialist system, we must peacefully coexist with it.

In a comprehensive survey of world history, the world has always been extremely complex and multifaceted, and there have never been any countries, nationalities or areas on the same historical plane whose situations have advanced at the same rate. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the world entered the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution, capitalism developed to its highest, last phase and proletarian socialist revolution swept the world with its youthful vitality. Nevertheless, this does not mean that the historical necessity for the existence of capitalism was completely destroyed in all countries and areas. The uneven maturity of conditions for socialist revolution are not only manifested in different

countries and nationalities, but can also be seen in different areas within the same country or nationality. For example, in most areas of the Chinese mainland, because conditions were prepared in advance, socialist transformation was basically completed by 1956 and the socialist system established, though in some minority areas in the border regions, the establishment of the socialist system was a bit later. In the period before the feudal serf system in Xizang died a natural death, it existed for a period of time together with our socialist system. This demonstrates that the replacement of old systems by new systems is a true historical necessity, but the opportune moment for the replacement is determined by the degree of decay in the old system and the degree of maturity of social revolution.

The most fundamental reason why we advocate the retention of Hong Kong's existing system is that this system still displays a certain vitality in Hong Kong. Through its more than 100 years of capitalist development, Hong Kong, with only 5,000,000 or so people and 1,000 square kilometers of land, possesses a flourishing light industry, leads the world in output of many products and stands 18th in the world in its trade total. Hong Kong also has the third largest gold market in the world, the seventh largest port and one of the ten largest international air traffic centers, plus it is the most important postal and communications center in Greater Asia. There is a close dependent relationship between the economic development of Hong Kong and the Capitalist world economic system, therefore its capitalist system is a prerequisite for its flourishing. If this system were changed immediately, the flourishing Hong Kong could become a depressed Hong Kong. This essentially demonstrates that Hong Kong's capitalist production relations and its level of production forces are in a phase where they are mutually suited. Despite all the seamy aspects of a capitalist society that exist in Hong Kong, overall, the capitalist system not only has not lost the necessity of its existence in this area, but it also still manifests a certain vitality. In particular, since at present the level of production forces and the standard of living on the socialist mainland lag behind those of Hong Kong, if Hong Kong's social system is replaced with the mainland's immediately, the conditions will definitely not be ripe.

If a social system continues to exist yet is approaching destruction and is fundamentally dependent on contradictory movements between production forces and production relations, which are manifested in social relations, then the masses' attitude toward that social system will be that some are willing to continue to accept it and some urgently demand that it be changed. In this regard, whether or not Hong Kong's existing social system is changed or not should mainly depend on the wishes of the people of Hong Kong. When the people have not produced a desire to change the existing system, using outside force to import the socialist system by force could gain no support and no good results could possibly come from the hard work put into setting up the new system. The practical reality is that the people of Hong Kong, who have lived under the capitalist system for more than 100 years, are used to the existing social system and lifestyle and are willing to continue to maintain that system. Under these conditions, if we are to regain sovereignty over Hong Kong in the name of national unity, then we cannot carry out the socialist system by force in Hong Kong, but we should legally affirm Hong Kong's

existing capitalist system, adopt a method for establishing a special administrative area, allow Hong Kong a high degree of autonomy and guarantee that Hong Kong's social system, economic system and lifestyle will not change for a fairly long period of history. The facts demonstrate that this is the way to gain universal support among every stratum of people in Hong Kong. Therefore, peaceful coexistence with capitalism in this area will become a truly feasible policy.

Third, peaceful coexistence with capitalism in certain areas of the country has tremendous positive significance for the cause of socialism overall. Opening up to the outside world is an important policy of China's socialist modernization drive. Our economic development requires the absorption of large amounts of the capitalist world's funds, science and technology and management experience and it is necessary to carry on trade with various nations of the world. Thus a flourishing and stable Hong Kong would become an important gateway for China to open up to the outside world. Hong Kong's superior geographical location and excellent conditions in many areas, its major position in the world finance and trade system and its broad economic relations with the nations of the world as a free port could not be replaced by any other city or area of China. It may be said that allowing Hong Kong to retain its capitalist system is vitally necessary and quite beneficial to carrying out China's policy of opening up to the outside world.

The fundamental point from which the concept of one country, two systems arose is the resolution of the Hong Kong and Taiwan questions and it was derived from the same source theoretically as the series of policy measures adopted since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Its theoretical source is the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Following the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, proceeding from realities in China, the party corrected all the "leftist" perceptions and methods that existed within the socialist drive in the past, analyzed China's national conditions by seeking truth from facts, objectively faced the many levels of China's production forces and drew up a strategic policy of manifold economic forms to suit development, to permit a certain amount of individual economy, state capitalist economy and foreign capital independently managed capitalist economy to exist in China, as necessary supplements to the socialist public ownership economy. In essence, this already constitutes a certain degree of peaceful coexistence with non-socialist economic elements in the economy. So, in certain areas of China, under special historical circumstances, peaceful coexistence with a completely capitalist system is not difficult to explain theoretically. The political significance of the principle of peaceful coexistence lies not only in the resolution of the Hong Kong and Taiwan questions and the realization of the major policy of national reunification, but also in its profound effect on our creation of the road to Chinese-style socialist modernization, developing various economic components, promoting the development of production forces and building China into a modern, powerful socialist country soon.

The regaining of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997 by peaceful means is a historical agreement reached by the governments of China and England through 2 years of friendly talks and it is a glorious chapter in the history of

diplomacy in China. The concept of one country, two systems put forward by the Chinese government provided the crucial conditions for the satisfactory resolution of the Hong Kong question. In today's world, quite a number of conflicts exist between countries or within countries and from the point of view of a stable international situation and protecting world peace, striving to resolve these conflicts peacefully would benefit the people. The means by which China and England satisfactorily resolved the Hong Kong question established a model for the resolution of international conflicts. China's government displayed a commanding boldness of vision, an attitude of seeking truth from facts and a sincere and understanding spirit in the resolution of the Hong Kong question, for which it won the praise of world opinion.

This enhanced our international prestige, increased our influence in world affairs, further developed our friendly cooperation with the nations of the world and created a good international environment for our socialist modernization, which will produce far-reaching positive effects.

To sum up, the scientific concept of one country, two systems is essentially the peaceful coexistence of the socialist system and the capitalist system with certain limits within one country. Our party derived it from practical reality and it is a wise policy decision made during the process of exploring the road to Chinese-style socialist modernization. On this question, there are still two points that must be explained: the first is that the retention of the capitalist system within our socialist country will be limited to certain areas formed by special historical circumstances, such as Hong Kong and Taiwan. Compared to the overall extent of the socialist system, it would be very small in scope and its cannot change our socialist character nor affect the main body of the socialist system. The second is that with long-term coexistence of two social systems within one country, contradictions cannot be avoided, however, the state should be able to regulate and resolve the contradictions. Since in the current national economy contradictions between socialist public ownership and other different components of the economy such as individual economy and state capitalist economy have been overcome, so that they cooperate and develop together, then it is to be expected that we should be able to maintain steadily the peaceful coexistence of the two systems for a long period of time.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SCHOOL PRINCIPALS SEEK AUTHORITY WITH RESPONSIBILITY

Beijing RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] in Chinese No 7, 4 Jul 85 pp 11, 8

[Article in reporter's correspondence column by Hubei educational reporter Yang Zhangqing [2799 7022 7230] and staff reporter Li Yunhong [2621 0061 5725]: "Some Problems We Should Note in Carrying Out the Responsibility System for Principals"]

[Text] Responsible comrades of the editorial department:

In April we attended Hubei Province's annual meeting on research in educational administration. During the discussions, several middle and primary school principals said that reform of the system of educational administration was an important link in the chain for reforming education as a whole, that the trial responsibility system for school principals was a worthwhile effort and an important matter that should be adopted in earnest. Everyone concluded that in reform of the educational administration system, the few problems noted below ought to receive attention.

First, while carrying out the responsibility system for principals, we ought to simultaneously strengthen research work. In compliance with the leadership system currently in effect in primary and middle schools, the responsibility system for principals is basically under the leadership of the party branch. Although certain abuses exist in practice, this has definitely played a positive role in the past. Why do we want to reform this leadership system? What are the characteristics of the responsibility system for principals in socialist schools? How does the system of overall responsibility for principals affect our understanding of the strengthening of party leadership, etc? These are questions which need to be thoroughly researched. In this way we can curb blindness in practice to the best of our ability. Some people say that since factories have carried out a responsibility system for the factory manager we may then carry out a responsibility system for school principals. School principals have made it known that this simplistic analogy is decidedly inappropriate. Schools, after all, are different from factories and if we were to mechanically apply the factory's way of doing things then it could give rise to losses with our work in the schools. Everyone generally recognizes the need for and the importance of a responsibility system for principals and thinks that the reform of the educational system ought to conform with reform of the economic system.

Second, we need to resolve some problems as to the external conditions for carrying out the responsibility system for principals. At present, departments of higher level party committees, personnel, finance, education, etc., are still issuing instructions to schools at the lower levels in accord with the previous leadership style, "and like too many mothers-in-law, several departments are all able to exercise leadership over and direct the schools. If this phenomena of administering out of too many doors is not changed, there is no way that school principals can be "responsible." If some schools unilaterally court a proportion of student applicants from schools of higher quality, not all schools of themselves necessarily have to go "courting;" yet there are certain leaders within the county and administrative departments who are compelling school principals to go "courting." If the school principals resist their way of doing things they are liable to be dismissed. This shows that where the force of external constraints and influences are too strong, both the possibility and the implementation of a responsibility system for principals will merely gain a false reputation. Just as some principals say: "The schools are not the responsibility of principals but of heads of counties and educational bureaus."

Many school principals maintain that if we are to truly put a responsibility system for principals into effect, we must settle on several prerequisites: first, the leadership system in the schools needs to be consistent with the leadership system in the educational administrative departments at the upper levels. If we are to carry out a responsibility system for principals in the schools, we need to carry out a responsibility system for the heads of educational offices. At present, certain urban elementary and middle schools have comprehensively pursued a responsibility system for principals, but the system for urban educational offices has changed; they have set up a new leadership structure, implementing a system of collective responsibility, something which is mutually contradictory with the responsibility system for principals. As a result, some school principals from these cities report that the leadership system at upper and lower levels is not synchronized, and that the responsibility system for principals could run into all sorts of unmerited troubles in the course of execution. Second, laws must be drawn up for education and the schools should handle their affairs in accordance with the law. There was a county experimental elementary school which had conducted experiments in educational reform for 5 years and had attained effective results; afterwards, the county office of education replaced the head of the office with the result that the experimental projects at this school were discontinued. We have to say that this was a loss for the work of the school. In order to ensure that schools are running the schools in accord with educational law, we must enact laws for education, and put an end to phenomena whereby certain leaders command the schools in accordance with their personal will and whim. Third, if we are to pursue a responsibility system for principals, we must first of all conduct experimentation well. In different regions the economic, educational and other circumstances are all different and we can by no means do things like a gust of wind or all at one stroke; in places where conditions are ripe, we may pursue experimentation but where conditions are not yet ready we must guard against forcing implementation.

Third, selecting good principals is the key to implementing a responsibility system for principals. At present, the schools need to develop model principals. Some comrades maintain that the basic qualities for such principals are: have a mind to deal with the party with absolute sincerity, dare to shoulder heavy loads and dare to resist harmful trends in onesided courting of a proportion of students from higher quality schools; strive to study and master modern administrative theory, dare to initiate new prospects for school work; have respect for knowledge and the schoolteacher, know how to make proper use of personnel and to bring the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of the teachers into full play.

When principals are selected and appointments made, we must insist on the principle of seeking truth from facts. Some cities have adopted "all at one stroke" measures, to remove all school principals more than 50 years of age from the front line. Many of the older principals are in good health, have a wealth of leadership experience and just as they have begun to make progress, they find themselves with nothing to do, are relegated to growing flowers or planting grass and so idle away their time. Consequently, the educational circles in such cities have reported with strong feeling that they universally regard this to be a waste of qualified personnel and they have demanded that the relevant leadership departments suitably relax the age limits for withdrawing the older school principals to the second line, so that they will be able to fully play their proper role.

Fourth, we should not make the term of office for principals too short. School principals maintain that their cycle of education is long, that individual training frequently requires 1 to 2 decades or even longer. The work of school principals is arduous and diversified and if the limits imposed on the term of office are too short, it will be detrimental to their turning out many qualified or well qualified personnel. Certain cities stipulate that a principal's term of office should be 3 years and that they should not exceed two terms at most. Regarding this situation, some people say that "in the first year a principal is becoming familiar with his work, during the second he is doing it and in the third he is preparing to leave the office." If things go on like this, with the frequent replacement of principals, it is bound to have an effect on improving the quality of educational administration. There are also some comrades who maintain that such restrictions on the terms of office are something that the experts in aspects of educational administration are not at all clear about.

Fifth, school principals must have specified authority. The integration of authority, responsibility and privilege is a cardinal principle of administration. The authority that a school principal ought to have above all is authority over personnel; the right to form a council as a leading group and the right to plan for, engage and employ personnel; financial authority: principals should have the authority to use money collected for setting up schools; the authority to reform: principals should carry out reforms in teaching and education in the schools in accord with laws on education without having others interfering at will. Principals hold that if they do not have this authority, a responsibility system for principals can only be a mere formality.

Everyone deems it imperative that there be a responsibility system for principals, but we must ceaselessly examine, sum up and gradually extend our knowledge of it. Otherwise, once it is fully underway, a good thing may often turn out badly.

These problems, as reported by the school principals, have come up in the course of carrying out reforms and merit examination.

12917

CSO: 4005/1418

SOUTHWEST REGION

DENG YINGCHAO VISITS CHONGQING CITY

HK170057 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT
16 Oct 85

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, Comrade Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, once again visited Chongqing from 10 to 14 October. She encouraged the people in this mountainous city to carry forward the revolutionary tradition and to make new contributions to the four modernizations of the country.

When Comrade Deng Yingchao arrived in Chongqing by plane, Comrade Tang Qilong, member of the Central Advisory Committee, made a special trip to Chongqing to meet her on behalf of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee. (Liao Bokang), secretary of the Chongqing City CPC Committee and chairman of the Chongqing City CPPCC Committee, greeted her at the airport.

On 11 and 12 October, Comrade Deng Yingchao met Chongqing City Party, government and army responsible comrades, responsible persons of all democratic parties in Chongqing, and [word indistinct] comrades who have just withdrawn from the first line. They had a cordial conversation.

Some veteran comrades who had once worked in the old Southern Bureau of the CPC Central Committee also made a special trip to Yuzhou Guesthouse to call on elder sister Deng.

On 12 October, elder sister Deng, accompanied by Tang Qilong and other comrades, went to Zengjiayan No. 50, the former location of the Southern Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and the Chongqing office of the 8th Route Army, where she once fought and lived.

On the morning of 14 October, elder sister Deng went to the Red Crag Revolutionary Memorial Hall to visit the exhibition rooms. She encouraged the people there to preserve well the revolutionary relics so as to educate the posterity of the motherland. Elder sister Deng Yingchao also presented flowers to the Red Crag cemetery and at the tomb of Comrade (Rao Guomo). In the place which formerly served as an auditorium, elder sister Deng wrote eight characters: The spirit of Red Crag will shine forever.

CSO: 4005/128

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS RECRUITED INTO PARTY

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] In the first half of this year, 708 middle school students who have reached the age of 18 joined party organizations in Sichuan. Added to the 105 middle school students who became party members throughout the province last year, now over 800 outstanding middle school students have joined the party in Sichuan.

After the 12th Party Congress of the CPC, the party organizations in all the secondary schools in Sichuan paid a great deal of attention to educating students on carrying on the revolutionary tradition and on communist ideals, so that the ideological consciousness of the broad mass of middle school students has been constantly enhanced. Several outstanding 18-year-old students and Communist Youth League members vigorously demanded to join the party and they submitted their applications for party membership to the party organizations in their schools. Based on their requirements and how the students fit the conditions for a party member, the party organizations in the schools promptly enrolled them in the party, thereby changing the past practice of not recruiting party members from among middle school students.

These outstanding middle school students produced excellent effects after their admission to the party. Many students at quite a few schools voluntarily organized to learn a basic knowledge of the party or to ask old revolutionary comrades to give them lectures on the party, while some even organized investigation groups and went outside their schools to make social investigations. Through these activities, many more students asked to join the party and submitted their applications to the party organizations.

12534

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SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON PARTY DELEGATES CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS

HK141520 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT
14 Oct 85

[Today, SICHUAN RIBAO carries prominently on its first page an editorial:
"Seriously Study the Documents of the National Conference of Party
Delegates"]

[Text] The editorial says: The documents are important. In the course of study, we must be good at grasping the key points. In accordance with the spirit of the speeches by leading comrades of the central authorities and within the realities of our province, we must especially grasp the following several points:

How do we correctly appraise the current situation and clearly distinguish the principal from secondary aspects? How do we advance and clearly understand our party and the correctness of the line, principles, and policies which we are implementing? We must persist in reform of the economic structure and other reforms. We must persist in opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy. How do we firmly grasp the building of socialist spiritual civilization in striving for a basic improvement of party style and the general mood of society? We must link study closely with ideological reality and the reality of our work.

The editorial says: This study is a major task of the whole party. Every party cadre must seriously study. Leaders at all levels must not only organize study in their own units but also study well themselves. Through this study we can keep even more in step with the central authorities in our ideology and actions. We must really solve some practical problems of the masses and our own units and departments, must really improve our own ideology and work style, and must make new contributions at a new starting point.

CSO: 4005/128

SOUTHWEST REGION

LHASA CPC SECRETARY DISCUSSES PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK090434 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpts] At a conference on county and prefectural party rectification work which opened on 5 October, Yang Youcai, secretary of the Lhasa City CPC Committee, said: In county and prefectural party rectification work, which will start soon, we should act in the spirit of the National CPC Delegates Conference, do a good job in building the party both organizationally and ideologically, and place in an important position the work of realizing a fundamental turn for the better in party style, and of improving the combat effectiveness of the party.

Comrade Yang Youcai said: Leading comrades at county and prefectural levels play an important role in building the two civilizations. They are in the forefront of economic construction and reform. The creative implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies and the successful realization of the party's tasks rely to a large extent on the work and efforts of county and prefectural party organizations. Therefore, county and prefectural party rectification work is very important.

Gmvyzde Yang Youcai said: At the National Party Delegates Conference, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that the building of spiritual civilization should be aimed at realizing a fundamental turn for the better in both party style and the general mood of society. Comrade Chen Yun pointed out that party rectification should never be treated lightly. In line with these instructions, county and prefectural party rectification work should be carried out along with the building of the two civilizations. Through party rectification, we should solve the problem of party spirit being weak and party style being bad, in order to provide our party members with strong spiritual support and to enable them to have lofty ideals.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

CHENGDU PLA URGES ELIMINATING 'SLACKNESS' IN RECTIFICATION

HK110149 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT
11 Oct 85

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, in view of current problems in party rectification, the CPC Committee of Chengdu Military region has [word indistinct] leaders at all levels eliminate tendencies of slackness and tangibly strengthen leadership over party rectification so as to ensure good quality of second-stage rectification.

The CPC Committee held: Generally speaking the situation in second-stage party rectification in the military region is good. However we must also realize that with the gradual unfolding of streamlining and reorganization of the units and the in-depth development of party rectification, certain new problems have emerged.

In view of this situation, the CPC Committee has proposed four measures for stepping up party rectification work: 1) Readjust and strengthen the party rectification force at all levels. Units being abolished, amalgamated, downgraded, or changed during the PLA streamlining must uphold good standards throughout and satisfactorily complete the task of party rectification. 2) In close connection with the reality of streamlining and reorganization, properly solve the main problems in this work in each unit. 3) Take an earnest approach to doing a good job of organizational measures and party member reregistration during rectification. 4) Strengthen leadership over the work of investigating people of three categories, so as to guard against slackness and leaks.

In order to implement these measures, the military region's party rectification office has organized four work teams which have been sent to all units carrying out party rectification to inspect the situation in second-stage rectification.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN CALLS FOR STUDY OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS

HK110147 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT
11 Oct 85

[Text] On 8 October, the provincial CPC Committee convened a meeting of principal responsible comrades of the provincial organs and demanded that all departments currently concentrate efforts to study the documents of the national conference of party delegates.

The provincial CPC Committee held: The national conference of party delegates and the 4th and 5th plenary sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee are important and historic meetings. They are of extremely important guiding significance at present and for a time to come. To implement the spirit of the national conference of party delegates, it is first necessary to study its documents. At present efforts should be concentrated on studying the important speeches of the five leading central comrades, and discussions should be focused on the three questions of how to correctly view the situation, how to correctly view reform, and how to strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

In order to do a good job in this study, beginning 10 October, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and the provincial government are holding earnest discussions on the three focal questions on the basis of first studying the documents themselves. The leading comrades of the provincial advisory commission, people's congress standing committee, CPPCC, and various departments are also taking the lead in study and discussion in accordance with the arrangements made by the provincial CPC Committee.

The provincial CPC Committee has demanded that in the course of study and discussion, it is necessary to step up political and ideological work in connection with the reality of thinking and work, so as to bring the ideological understanding of the cadres and masses into line with the documents of the national conference of party delegates, do a good job in current economic construction and all other work, and develop the excellent situation in the province.

CSO: 4005/128

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN POPULARIZES GENERAL LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

HK100647 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] In order to mobilize and organize all citizens to study general legal knowledge in a better way and to promote the province's activities of publicizing legal knowledge, the provincial people's radio station, the provincial television station and SICHUAN FAZHI BAO will jointly sponsor a provincial quiz game on legal knowledge.

The aim of this quiz game is to publicize throughout the province the Constitution, criminal law, criminal procedural law, the marriage law, the inheritance law, the economic contracts law, the civil procedures law, the forestry law, the military service law, the law of regional autonomy, and the public order regulations on punishment. The game also involves knowledge about the basic theories of the legal system. It also covers some precedents carried by SICHUAN FAZHI BAO.

The game will be conducted in five sections: Prosecution, judgements, quizzes, corrections, and analyzing cases. There will be 100 questions. Starting in January 1986, SICHUAN FAZHI BAO will carry the questions in five issues. It is expected that the results of the game will be announced around 1 May 1986 and a commendatory meeting will be held. The top five winners will be awarded certificates. Moreover, the organization providing the highest number of participants scoring the highest marks will be awarded an organizational price.

To ensure the success of the quiz game, the provincial office propagating legal system education and the provincial radio and television department jointly held a work meeting in Chengdu. The meeting was attended by responsible comrades of various prefectural, city, and autonomous prefectural offices for the propagation of legal system education, radio and television bureaus, and departments concerned directly under the provincial authorities. It has worked out specific plans for handling the game.

CSO: 4005/128

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN CONFERENCE ON OLD-AGE WORK HELD

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Yang Meiqin [2799 5019 3830]]

[Text] At the Yunnan provincial conference on old age work, responsible officials of the provincial party committee stressed that party committees and governments at every level throughout the province must do the following: take seriously, be concerned with and support old age work; mobilize and organize the energies of every quarter to care for the elderly; make appropriate arrangements for their well-being and full utilization of the elderly's capacities; and do all they can to bring about "support, work, education, medical care and recreation for the elderly." If this task can be accomplished, then an important social problem will be solved, the superiority of the socialist system will be manifested and the four modernizations will benefit.

The provincial conference on old age work was held in Kunming from 20-22 August. Those participating in the conference included committee members and advisers of the provincial committee on the aging issue and, from each locality, prefecture and city, responsible individuals from committees on the aging issue, bureaus of veteran cadres, departments of labor and personnel and civil administration and mass organizations of the elderly. In all, over 120 individuals participated.

Those attending the conference included: Pu Chaozhu [2528 2600 2691], secretary of the Yunnan provincial party committee; Liu Shusheng [0491 2885 3932], provincial deputy secretary; Li Xingwang [2621 5281 2489], chairman of the provincial advisory committee; Li Guiying [2621 2710 5391], a vice chairwoman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; Wang Shichao [3769 1102 6389], a vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; Chen Liying [7115 4539 5391], a vice governor of Yunnan Province; Liang Jia [2733 1367], chairman of the provincial political consultative conference; and Yang Kecheng [2799 0344 2052], a vice chairman of the provincial political consultative conference. Pu Chaogui and Liu Shusheng spoke at the meeting.

Gao Zhiguo [7559 3112 0948], chairman of the provincial committee on the aging issue, presided over the conference. During the conference, the spirit of the national conference on old age work was passed on and studied, the status and experiences of the aging work launched this year in Yunnan Province were summed

up and follow-up work was planned. Among the speakers at the conference were responsible officials of units and organizations such as the veteran cadres bureau of the provincial committee, the provincial civil administration office, the provincial association of retired scientific and technical workers, the provincial association for physical exercise for the elderly, the Kunming "1 December" Chorus and the geriatrics clinic of the Panlong District people's hospital. The speakers talked about the heartening results attained and new experiences in their old age work.

According to statistics, in 1982 there were 2.26 million elderly individuals 60 years of age or older in Yunnan Province. This constituted 7 percent of the population of the entire province. It is estimated that in 1990 3.59 individuals will be 60 or older, constituting 10 percent of the population. Because of this fact, the conference pointed out that the task of strengthening old age work will brook no delay. In the future, there needs to be broad and penetrating publicity of the importance and urgency of old age work in order to lead all society to have an interest in work with the aged and adopt habits of respect toward the elderly. At the same time, organs for old age work at all levels must be established and perfected. These organs must coordinate all organizations deal with "old age," relying upon everyone to carry out their tasks. There also needs to be scientific research conducted on old age in order to serve the elderly better.

13205

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SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN DEPUTY PARTY SECRETARY DISCUSSES PARTY SPIRIT EDUCATION

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Zhu Zhihui [2612 1807 6540], a deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial Party Committee, stated on 30 August that the education in party spirit now being carried out throughout the province is a basic issue for strengthening the party ideologically and that party committees at each level need to strengthen leadership over the issue. Zhu spoke at a forum convened by the provincial committee to discuss party spirit education in the urban areas. Zhu stated that through education in party spirit, the ideological and political qualities of the broad ranks of party members must be raised and that new unhealthy tendencies must be consciously resisted and overcome in order to ensure the smooth progress of economic construction and structural reform.

In his talk, Zhu first spoke about further raising the recognition of the importance and urgency of the current education in party spirit. He stated that the central task at present is to do a good job in the structural reform of the economy. The new situation of the reform makes even greater demands on the party organization and each party member. We should note that there are manifestations in Yunnan Province of the new unhealthy tendencies which the party Central Committee stated now exist and that some of the problems are fairly conspicuous. The first of these problems is that some of the enterprises run by party organizations or political cadres contravene laws and discipline and make a great amount of ill-gotten wealth. The second problem is the giving under all kinds of pretexts of bonuses, subsidies and goods in kind so that in some cases these exceed a worker's annual wage. The third is the reselling for a profit of scarce imported goods and materials, such as machinery and electrical products and steel; colossal profits are made by selling goods one has bought, thus raising the prices in the transaction. A fourth problem is the squandering of public monies and goods by entertaining guests and giving presents on an ever-larger scale. Besides the problems reflected in the economic area, there are also unhealthy tendencies manifested in the ideological and cultural areas. The principal reason why some party members have been caught up in the unhealthy tendencies under the new situation is that they have lost the lofty ideals of communism, forgotten the aim of serving the people and relaxed their party discipline. Traced to its roots, the problem is a lack of party spirit. Zhu stated that the party Central Committee places great stress on the strengthening of education in party spirit.

Hu Yaobang indicated that education in party spirit should be widely carried out. Chen Yun also indicated that the keys to building the socialist spiritual culture are to handle well the ethos of a ruling party, to improve party members' consciousness of party spirit and to maintain communist purity resolutely.

Zhu continued by analyzing the present state of party spirit education in Yunnan. He stated that judging from the surface situation, there are not many areas of units which have done a genuinely good job. The majority of units still do not place enough stress on education in party spirit, their measures are few and their results are unremarkable. In some of the first party units rectified, unhealthy tendencies have again surfaced. This is the reason for the inadequate consciousness of many comrades of the importance and urgency of strengthening education in party spirit and of raising the political quality of the party's ranks. Education in party spirit is therefore an issue with long-term, fundamental implications for party construction. It must be attended to conscientiously and unremittingly.

In his talk, Zhu spoke in particular of the guiding ideology behind current education in party spirit and of major problems which must be solved. He stated that based upon the ideological state of party member in Yunnan, education in party spirit will stress solving the following issues:

Accurately Recognizing the Situation and Strengthening the Resolve for and Confidence in Reform

Hu Yaobang recently pointed out that whether or not analysis and appraisal of the situation are correct is also linked to the issue of confidence in the work we are now engaged in. Thus arises the question of how to survey the situation correctly. One must first be comprehensive and then, clearly recognize the main and secondary currents. If it is not clearly perceived that the main current is good, then the confidence to move forward will be lost. If all that is perceived is that the situation is very good, and if extant problems are not seen, then one will be blindly optimistic and lose vigilance. This also will cause problems and affect the smooth progress of reform. Only if recognition of the situation is correct and the developing trends in the situation grasped, will we then be able to keep our minds clear and inspire ourselves to continue our move forward. Not only must education in the situation be carried out within the party but broad propaganda and educational work must also be launched among the masses.

Strengthening the Lofty Ideals and Sense of Conviction of Communism.

Why is it that under the new historical conditions, some party members and leading party cadres commit errors? A major reason is that the cadres forget communist ideals and lose their bearings. The lofty ideals of communism and the conviction in the inevitable victory of communism are the spiritual mainstays and impetus of communists in both revolution and construction. Relying upon these spiritual forces, the Communist Party overcame a variety of difficulties, winning victory in the democratic revolution and in socialist reform. The socialist modernization going on today exists so that communism may later

be achieved. Only if there are communist ideals and a sense of conviction will individuals then attain a lofty moral state and noble values. Only then will there be clear targets for struggle and a clear direction for efforts. Only then will a vigorous revolutionary determination and self-sacrificing spirit be able to be maintained. Only then can the ability to resist the corrosive influence of the ideology of the exploiting class be increased and the communist purity of party members be maintained. Therefore, the ranks of the party, both veterans and new members alike, must conscientiously solve problems in communist ideals and sense of conviction. This is a major sign of increased party spirit.

Firmly Adopting the Ideology of Serving the People Wholeheartedly

Serving the people wholeheartedly is the basic aim of the party. It is the central embodiment and the highest principle of party spirit. It must be unswervingly upheld at all times and under all circumstances. Whether this point can be accomplished is the most practical test of party spirit. At present, some party members have been caught up in the new unhealthy tendencies, turning their backs entirely on the aim of serving the people, losing the qualities that a communist should have and creating very bad effects among the masses. Under the new historical conditions, as the ruling party we must therefore strengthen the education of party members in carrying out the party's basic aim, causing party members to adopt firmly the ideology of serving the people. Only by doing so can we ensure that we will never cut ourselves off from the masses.

Further Adopting a Concept of the Situation as a Whole

Deng Xiaoping recently stressed that we must concentrate our efforts on economic construction and make China into a modernized and powerful socialist nation. This is a national goal with which all must accord. This national goal represents the basic interests of all the nationalities of the country and is today's practical objective for the lofty ideals of communism. Everyone must submit himself to this goal. To depart from this national objective is to depart from the basic interests of both the party and the people. A Communist Party member must at all times have a concept of the situation as a whole. If we wish to handle correctly the relationship among the interests of the nation, the collective and the individual, then we must place national interests in first place. The interests of collectives must be subordinated to the interests of the nation. The interests of the individual or a small group absolutely cannot be placed above the interests of the nation. This is one mark of the party spirit of a Communist Party member.

Strengthening the Concept of Organizational Discipline

Strict observance of party discipline is an important guarantee of the party program and tasks and of raising the party's fighting power. It is also a basic requirement of the party spirit of a Communist Party member. What we are now carrying out is a comprehensive and deepgoing reform; if there is not a strict observance of party and government discipline, then there is no guarantee that the reform will achieve success. The new unhealthy tendencies

severely disrupt and damage the smooth progress of socialist modernization and structural reform and are absolutely intolerable under both party discipline and national law. The party members' concept of organizational discipline must be increased through the present course of education in party spirit.

Persevering in Handling Matters According to Party Principles

There is a great connection between the reason why the new unhealthy tendencies have been able to grow in some units and the political atmosphere in these units. Matters are handled by "favors" or "connections" and not by principle. This network of "connections" in effect transforms relationships between people into purely financial or beneficial relationships. It can never coexist with comradely relations within our party or the social unity and mutual aid of socialism. It has an extremely corrosive effect on the party organization and the organizations of the socialist state. We can never allow the principles of commercial exchange to encroach upon the political life of the party, much less take the place of party principles.

In his talk, Zhu Zhihui emphasized that education in party spirit must do a good job of handling its relationship with economic construction and economic structural reform. The "three links" must be handled well. The three links are the close ties between education in party spirit and reform, correction of the new unhealthy tendencies and straightening out of the guiding ideology in vocational work. The tendency to neglect work in politics and ideology must be overcome. Leadership is the key to doing a good job in education in party spirit; if a good job is done in the education in party spirit of leading cadres, it will have a great effect on party members and the masses. Thus, the leadership at all levels must make clear that carrying out education in party spirit is a key link in raising the ideological and political qualities of party members. They must conscientiously strengthen leadership and do a solid job of producing results. Leading cadres must set the example and do a good job in the four "taking the leads": taking the lead in study, in exchanging views, in discussion and in reform. In education in party spirit, the role of leading cadres as models is an unvoiced imperative. A proverb states that "if the upper beam is not straight, the lower ones will become slanted." Another proverb states that "example is better than precept." Having a good work style depends on taking the lead, not upon what is spoken. If the leaders do not take the lead in increasing party spirit and correcting party tendencies, and if what is said is one thing and what is done another, then the leaders may talk about other people, but other people will talk about the leaders. If this is the case, then the more the talk, the greater the side effects.

In his talk, Zhu summed up the experiences of the ongoing education in party spirit. He stated that the key to doing a good job in education in party spirit is to have the leading members of party committees set the example and be models of increased party spirit. Zhu stated that integrating ideology and practice and "letting fly a few arrows" are effective methods of assuring the quality of education in party spirit. Organizing seminars where the masses may educate themselves is another good method of education in party spirit.

Models are very convincing; party spirit education everywhere should make full use of models (including national advanced models, local models and negative models) in carrying out lively and specific education in party spirit. In addition, in adjusting to local conditions, a variety of ways can be used to education, for instance, conducting party classes, arranging training courses, launching study activities, carrying out education in the revolutionary tradition or initiating activities in "how to be an up-to-par party member or cadre."

Education in party spirit must be regularized and systematized. Zhu Zhihui presented three requirements: (1) party committees at each level must include the education of party members on the normal discussion agenda of the committee and in periodic reviews. The committees must draw up plans and organize their implementation. The party committees must themselves take a hand in the responsibility for education and maintain a day-to-day interest in it. (2) Under the unified leadership of the party committee, the departments of the committee responsible for education of party members must closely coordinate, with all being responsible and taking a hand in it. The committee on discipline and the organization and propaganda departments must take the education of party members to be an important task. The three departments must share the work and cooperate. There must be someone specifically assigned responsibility, with periodic analyses and reviews of the ideological state of party members. The three departments must actively offer suggestions to the party committee. The deputy secretary of the party committee responsible for party work must lead, organize and coordinate, thereby forming a force in constant charge of the education of party members. (3) A regularized work system for the education of party members must be established. These include, for instance, a responsibility system for leaders to carry out the education of party members, a system of periodic analysis of the ideological state of party members and a system under which the party committee periodically reviews the education work among party members and supervises and expedites it. Education work among party members must be genuinely put into practice.

Participants in this conference included leading comrades of the party committees in charge of ideological and political work and comrades from the disciplinary committee and propaganda and organization department responsible for education. They came from 10 cities: Kunming, Gejiu, Dali, Kaiyuan, Dongchuan, Qujing, Yuxi, Baoshan, Chuxiong and Zhaotong. During the forum, 10 units, including the Kunming Cement Factory, the Yunnan Auto Factory and the Gejiu Supply and Marketing Cooperative, exchanged experiences on strengthening education in party spirit. The 5-day long forum concluded on 31 August.

13205

CSO: 4005/012

SOUTHWEST REGION

ENROLLMENT IN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE FOR CADRES SURPASSES 16,000

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by Han Yuan [7281 0337]]

[Text] The Sichuan Provincial Correspondence College for Cadres completed enrollment of new students on 22 August. A total of 16,071 new students have been admitted. Among them, 5,146 are attending a basic course for party and government cadres, 4,815 specialize in economic management, 3,154 specialize in finance and accounting, 2,956 specialize in writing, and 141 are cadres of minority nationalities. In addition, 2,391 have been admitted as extra students from among applicants whose total entrance examination scores are close to the minimum required for admission.

The enrollment of new students by the college was carried out under the unified leadership of the provincial enrollment commission. In early July, all candidates took the entrance examination together with students applying for admission to special training classes for cadres in other universities and colleges. Questions in the examination were uniformly set by the provincial enrollment office. Based on the examination results, the provincial enrollment commission and the leading party group of the provincial higher education bureau set the minimum mark for admission to the correspondence college this year at 230.

To strengthen leadership for the enrollment, the college set up a new student enrollment leading group. The 23 branches of the correspondence college in various cities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures and provincial-level organizations all sent responsible comrades in charge of enrollment work to take part in the work of the leading group. At present, notifications of admission and examination results are being sent out by the various branches of the correspondence college.

12802
CSO: 4005/007

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

YUNNAN CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE--On 15 August 1985, the third session of the Sixth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress elected the following chairman, vice chairmen and members to the Standing Committee of the Sixth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress: Chairman: Li Guiying [2621 2710 5391] (female, Yi nationality); Vice Chairmen: Yang Ming [2799 2494] (Bai nationality), Long Zehui [7893 3419 0565] (Yi nationality) and Yu Huoli [0151 3172 0500]; Members (in order of number of strokes in family name); Wan Yuelin [8001 6460 2651], Wang Yizhong [3769 0110 0022] (Bai nationality), Wang Zemin [3769 3419 3046], Wen Zhiping [2429 3112 1627], You Zhong [1429 0022], Shi Lin [4258 2651], Yang Duo [2799 6995], Ou Shan [2962 1472] and Zhao Fulin [6392 4395 2651]. Presidium of the third session of the Sixth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress, Kunming, 15 August 1985. [Text] [Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 85 p 1] 12534

CONGRESS STUDIES NATIONAL CONFERENCE--Yesterday morning, the 15th session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a joint meeting for groups. In connection with the actual conditions of the province, the meeting studied and discussed the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. The meeting was presided over by Bai Lin, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Vice Chairman Wang Bingyun, and members (Mei Maowen), (Fu Weiyun), (Du Jiayao), (Gu Duanqun), (Huang Dexiu), (Zhou Luxin), (Du Fangyi), (Hou Zehong), and (Liu Zhengfu) spoke at the meeting. The meeting was attended by Luo Dengyi, Ran Yannong, Qian Yunzhong, Liang Wanggui and Zhou Yansong, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. [Excerpts] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Sep 85]

CSO: 4005/128

NORTH REGION

CADRE WANG JIANGONG'S WORKSTYLE PRAISED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 85 p 1

[Letter to Editor from Xinhua News Agency reporters Wang Wenliang [3769 2429 0081] and Zhang Huaijing [1728 2037 0079]: "Practice of Leading Cadres Going to Peasants' Homes When Carrying on Surveys Must Be Carried On"]

[Text] Comrade Editor:

We were in Huaiaren County, Yanbei prefecture on July 26th gathering material for a story when we happened to run into Assistant Secretary of the Shanxi CPC Committee, Wang Jiangong [3769 1696 0501], who was in the county doing survey research. This trip of his was different from the kinds of trips some cadres make; when most cadres come out to rural areas they usually stay in county guest houses, sometimes they'll take a car ride out to grass-roots areas, seek out other cadres to chat, and figure that they've done their job. But Wang Jiangong isn't like the others. His primary purpose on this trip was to survey the degree of peasants' workloads, and the state of township enterprises. In order to do a good job of surveying, he spent a third of his time in the county to get an overall perspective of things, a third in small towns to do more in-depth research, and a third in the homes of peasants, listening attentively to the peasants themselves.

At around sunset on July 29, after Wang Jiangong had carried through a tight schedule of doing surveys in Wu Jiayao, Xin Jiayuan, Jin Shatan, and Qin Hexiang, he came to Song Zhuangcun in the township of Song Jiabao to stay in the home of a 67-year-old peasant, Wang Huande [3769 3562 1795]; there he had intimate discussions with peasants that lasted late into the night about such issues as developing beet and wheat production. And that night he slept on an earthen kang [brick bed] in Wang Huande's home.

The peasants welcomed Wang Jiangong's grass-roots approach of surveying the peasants in their homes, they offered him melons and apples they'd grown themselves, and revealed their innermost thoughts to him.

Going out among the masses, probing deep into real situations and doing survey research--these are fine traditions of our party. But in recent years even though there are more cars out, and roads are smoother, the number of cadres going out to the grass-roots level to do survey work has indeed

dwindled. With some cadres, even if they do go out to rural areas, only a tiny minority of them stay in the homes of peasants, and as to what the peasants think, and what they do they're not too clear. This superficial kind of approach has a direct adverse effect on any improvement in cadre-masses rapport, and has an adverse effect on any true understanding of the real problems that exist in work. Recently a leading comrade in the Central Committee pointed out that a Secretary at the County Committee level who has been in his position for 3 years should have visited every village in the county, and have spent at least 3 nights in one of the villages. We feel that Wang Jiangong's approach of going out among the masses to the peasants' homes to do survey work sets a good lead in the rectification of party practices. We hope this approach can become the order of the day for the party as a whole.

13087

CSO: 4005/31

NORTH REGION

CITY OF LINFEN CRACKS DOWN ON PORNOGRAPHY

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Article: "To Eliminate Spiritual Opium and Cleanse Society--the City of Linfen Deals a Heavy Blow to Criminal Activities Involving the Dissemination and Screening of Pornographic Videotapes"]

[Text] On August 3d, at Pingyang Square in the city of Linfen a public meeting was held in which a serious blow was dealt to criminal activities involving the peddling, reproduction, and dissemination of obscene pornographic videotapes.

During the period of last winter through this spring, the spread of obscene pornographic tapes in Linfen had reached a critical level, and was having a directly adverse effect on public order. Starting in March of this year, the Linfen CPC Committee together with the city government organized the Public Security Bureau and Propaganda department, to take the investigation and prohibition of obscene pornographic videotapes as an important link in the rectification of public order, and the purification of social tendencies; they carried out a thorough investigation of the 48 places in the city that screen videotapes, and were able to get a thorough grasp of the features that characterize the sale and screening of obscene videotapes. These features are: some change the names of the films; some will screen kung-fu movies in the first part of the evening, and obscene films in the latter part; and there are still others who sell tickets through various friends and family, and the price of these tickets is usually three to four times higher than that of regular films. In view of the above features, the Public Security Bureau of Linfen organized over 50 policemen, and in coordination with the Municipal Broadcasting Bureau, conducted targeted raids in 5 after-midnight spots that engage in the videotape business, and succeeded in catching a group of criminal elements. They were able to find clues that they followed up on thoroughly, leading to the discovery of the sources of obscene pornographic videotapes and the scope of their dissemination. At present, the city has investigated 72 cases involving the reproduction or screening of obscene pornographic videotapes, 61 criminal elements have been arrested, 7 VCRs impounded, 161 obscene pornographic videotapes confiscated, and 8 videotape spots have been closed down.

Linfen also carried out rectification throughout the entire city's videotape outlets, making thorough investigations of the sources for tapes and VCR

equipment, the screening site, as well as employees, etc; those who were deemed up to standards were issued business permits, film screening permits, and certificates of approval; and those who did not pass the investigation were barred from carrying on business.

On August 3d, at a public meeting, attended by 50,000 people held in Pingyang Square in Linfen, Chen Mengfa [7115 1322 4099], a peddler of obscene pornographic videotapes was brought to justice [daibu]; 44 others were fined, 7 others sentenced to labor-reform, and appropriate punishment accorded to 9 others.

13087

CSO: 4005/31

NORTH REGION

COMMENTARY ON CRACK DOWN ON PORNOGRAPHY

Taiwan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Commentary: "Measures and Actions Are What Counts"]

[Text] Obscene pornographic videotapes are a spiritual opium that is poisoning our society; the screening of this kind of videotape constitutes grave criminal behavior. And people are beginning to recognize its dangerous nature with increasing clarity. The city of Linfen took the serious crack-down on the dissemination and screening of obscene pornographic videotapes as an important link in the rectification of public order, they took effective measures, and achieved obvious results within a relatively short period of time. There are three major features that characterize their approach:

(1) an emphasis on investigative research, (2) decisive, prompt actions, and (3) a tighter supervision, bringing the videotape ranks under control. All of this is worthwhile for other places to take a lesson from.

Because the dissemination and screening of pornographic videotapes is an obvious criminal offense, most of the unscrupulous and profit-hungry people who disseminate and screen these films do so on the sly. And so in order to crack down seriously on this kind of criminality, it is necessary to have a full grasp of the pattern of their activities, and of conclusive evidence; only in this way can we be certain to deal a heavy blow to criminals. And to this foundation is added control and supervision of the videotape ranks the setting up of a complete and effective management system, thus allowing this form of art, for the happiness and pleasure of the broad masses, to develop healthily.

The current problem though is that there are leaders in various parts of our province, and in various departments, who are apathetic to the kind of effect that this has on the physical and psychological well-being of hundreds of thousands of young people; and as far as cracking down on the peddling, reproduction and dissemination of pornographic videotapes, they only pay lip-service. And here we have a problem of understanding, which is that they do not fully understand the danger and gravity that pornographic videos pose to the people's spiritual world. They can't believe that some little videotape could stir up large-scale chaos, they think that the sole job of a leader is to take care of economic work, and that's it, they don't understand that the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization is a part of our cause

which cannot be ignored even for an instant. In addition, there are a number of leaders with whom the word "fear" is playing havoc. They're afraid of making a mistake and causing trouble, afraid of offending somebody. But in fact, there is absolutely no reason for such fears. The fact that the dissemination and showing of obscene pornographic material is a criminal activity is clearly delineated in the articles of our law, and recently the State Council sent out special memos reiterating the necessity of cracking down on the dissemination and screening of obscene pornographic videotapes; moreover a number of specific regulations in this regard were issued. So long as one acts in strict accordance with the law, what is there to be feared? And if one dares not take action--out of fear of offending somebody--then that is tantamount to a dereliction of duty.

A hundred vogue slogans aren't worth one single earnest action: it is hoped that other places will do as Linfen did, by issuing fewer slogans, and taking more concrete action, to promptly put a halt to the unhealthy trend of obscene pornographic videotapes.

13087

CSO: 4005/31

NORTH REGION

PLAN PROPOSED TO MAKE BEIJING EDUCATIONAL CAPITAL

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Wu Zonghan [0702 1350 3352]: "City Proposes Plans to Develop Education in order to Make Beijing into the City of Highest Educational Level in China"]

[Text] In order to carry out the decision made by the CPC Central Committee regarding reform in the educational system, making Beijing the city of highest educational level in China, the Municipal CPC Committee together with Municipal government proposed plans to expand education in light of the current status of the city's educational institutions, at a recent Municipal working conference on education.

Regarding a 9-Year Universal Obligatory Educational System currently the city provides universal education through elementary school; the Municipality and various outlying counties and prefectures will be striving to build on this foundation to extend universal education through junior middle school before 1987; and rural prefectures will aim to extend education through junior middle school by 1990; this may be extended according to circumstances in a small number of remote mountain areas which suffer from particularly poor conditions, yet special attention and support must be extended to these areas. Specific standards and work norms for the extension of universal education through the junior middle school level must be drafted, and inspection checks for acceptance should be conducted.

At the same time as the 9-year obligatory educational system is in the process of becoming universal, there must also be a strong effort to develop pre-school education, as well as special education for the blind, deaf, mute, and learning disabled, to broaden the scope of obligatory education.

The Municipality and various outlying counties and prefectures will build on the foundation of universal junior middle school education to further extend obligatory education through the senior middle school level by 1990 (which would include regular senior middle schools, vocational, polytechnic, and technical schools as well as short-term professional training programs).

Regarding the Expansion of Secondary Vocational and Technical Education

There has been a great surge in vocational and technical education in recent years, the ratio of junior middle school graduates entering regular senior middle school to that of vocational and technical school students has already risen to 1:1.09. From now on we must effectively manage current vocational and technical schools, improve conditions under which schools are run, improve the quality of teaching, and see that business and industrial sectors take an active role in running schools; the principle of "training first, employment next" must be strictly adhered to, and schools must make an all-out effort to secure a relatively high degree of support from every sector of business and industry, thus ensuring that vocational and technical education expand far beyond its current foundation.

Strengthening Secondary Education

According to our city's economic and social development within the "7th 5-Year Plan," and strategic long-term goals, as well as conditions which may be feasibly provided in the coming years, by the year 1990 the overall number of the city's students in regular senior middle schools will reach approximately 41,000; and of those, 1,250 will be graduate students, 32,000 of them undergraduates, and 8,000 of them students in specialist fields. According to forecasts of the city's need for specially trained personnel, the fields of politics and law, management, medicine, teaching, and finance, will need to expand at an accelerated pace; mechanics, construction and other special trades in general demand, as well as particular areas targeted for development in Beijing such as electronics, light industry, foodstuffs, the automobile industry, construction materials, etc--all will need to expand considerably, and particular attention must be focused on developing burgeoning and cutting-edge specialized fields. Every level and every type of school must lay special stress on quality, nurturing "ideals, ethics, culture, discipline" to develop well-rounded, qualified personnel of sound character, intellect, and body.

Reform in enrollment planning and in the system of assigning graduates to positions of employment: Reform in enrollment will primarily involve instituting a nationwide enrollment plan, sponsored training, and tuition-paying students. There must be guarantees on a nationwide enrollment plan. Educational institutions whose conditions permit will be instituting directional enrollment in proportion to the nation's [overall] program. And the proportion of those whose training is sponsored will progressively increase. In order to encourage secondary educational institutions to accept sponsored training from municipal work units, this year test trials will be carried out at schools whose conditions permit. Appropriate reforms must be carried out in assigning graduates to employment; graduates admitted according to the national plan will be assigned employment within national guidelines, in accordance with a system whereby the potential employee will apply for desired positions, his school will issue recommendations, and the employing work unit will choose to hire the most qualified.

13087

CSO: 4005/17

NORTH REGION

SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION MUST COME FROM BUSINESS, INDUSTRY

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 85 p 1

[Commentary: "Supporting Education is the Unshirkable Duty of Every Institution, Work Unit of Business and Industry"]

[Text] The Municipal CPC Committee, and the Municipal government have decided that every institution, every work unit in business and industry must give their support in running a school (whether it be a middle school, elementary school, or nursery school), and establish regular contact, thus helping to solve problems on the political, economic, and other fronts as well. This is an important measure the City has undertaken to ensure the development and improvement of education. And the city's people all support this measure and hope to see its full implementation.

Education is not simply a concern of educators, nor of various levels of party committees and government, rather it is the concern of society as a whole, of all people, of the entire party. Every organ and enterprise unit has an unshirkable duty.

Where does "duty" lie? It lies in the extremely important position that education has in our country's current and future development. As Comrade Xiaoping has pointed out, "Our country, our nation's strength, whether our economic development will have staying power--these issues are increasingly coming to hinge on the quality of our workers, on the quantity and quality of our intellectuals. If a nation of a billion can succeed in doing a good job in education, then the overwhelming superiority of our resources in skilled personnel would be incomparable to any other nation. And with superior talent together with an advanced socialist system, we can be certain that our goals will be achieved." Thus, as the central authorities point out, we must make an all-out effort to get a good handle on education. Recognizing this is indeed a "profound understanding of a great duty." Expanding education will require spending money. And in recent years our country has invested progressively more in education, yet relying solely on this one leg will not do--we must mobilize and tap society to run schools. Admittedly, the decision of the Municipal CPC Committee and government will mean that every organ, every enterprise unit will have to expend a little effort, spend a little money, and take on a bit more responsibility. But if we hold this duty close to our hearts it will not seem an extra burden, but rather a responsibility

that must be shouldered; and it is only in this way that we can have a long-range strategic vision, a true understanding of duty.

Will this approach prove too great a burden for some work units, too great a strain? It will not. Recent years has seen a great increase in income for the vast majority of units, in pace with our country's overall economic expansion, and thus are in a position to put forth an effort and an amount of capital to support education. This would be using resources where they are needed most. Moreover, the degree of waste in many work units is quite serious, so if they were to exercise a little constraint and apply funds saved through economy to run schools, they could accomplish a great deal. A number of work units have already succeeded in so doing, and it has not only had no adverse effect on the growth of their own undertakings, but has been a great contribution to education as well; cannot other work units do as much? Of course this approach cannot be applied uniformly to all work units, but rather the actual situation at each work unit must be taken into account, and an all-out effort put forth. But those who can must do.

Establishing contract between all work units in society with schools is one of the most significant, yet complex parts of our city's work in education; it is necessary for everyone to join together and sum up experiences, to ensure that work in education will see constant improvement and perfection. But regardless, so long as we are firmly committed to carrying through this work, we will make great headway in the work of expanding and reforming education.

13087

CSO: 4005/17

NORTH REGION

PROBLEM IN SELECTING, PROMOTING CADRES DISCUSSED

Hohhot SHIJIAN [PRACTICE] in Chinese No 11, 5 Jun 85 p 23

[Article by Yuan Wanxiang [5913 8001 4382]: "People With Glaring Faults Should Not Be Selected Despite Outstanding Qualities"]

[Text] Some time ago it was suggested that when we select and promote cadres, we should have the courage to pick people who have glaring weaknesses as well as exceptional strong points. This proposal was praised by some comrades for its novelty and boldness. I believe it merits further consideration.

Needless to say, it is good to promote people who have outstanding abilities. Our cause is just at that juncture when it needs tens of millions of brilliant leaders. If they have some flaws, we need not be nitpicking and reject them. The problem is that, and one is hard pressed to explain why, some people continue to be "entrusted with important assignments" even when their flaws are clearly major weaknesses. Society does not lack this type of people: they are quick-thinking, articulate, efficient and deplorable as far as ideological quality is concerned. If we let these people with their flagrant defects get hold of power, they may come up with some dazzling achievements and even work a miracle or two. In the long run, however, there is no guarantee that they will not use their evil genius to abuse public office, engage in malpractices for selfish ends, break the law and violate discipline, seriously damaging the party's cause. Even in "minor matters," if a weakness is obvious enough to be noticed, the person concerned will inevitably suffer a decline in popular prestige and does not deserve any "important assignment."

Some people have put forward the brilliant hypothesis that pioneering, achieving types often have glaring weaknesses as well as exceptional abilities. This hypothesis does not wash. From commanding the revolution to overseeing today's modernization, more than tens of thousands of competent people have emerged in our midst. Are we to believe that all these capable people have weaknesses as prominent as their abilities? I do not think we can come up with more than a handful of examples. It is said that in the movie, "The Garland at the Foot of the Mountain," Jin Kailai is just such a person. I beg to disagree. Sure, he "grumbles to an excessive degree," but who can say that his "grumbling" is a mere fault, devoid of any redeeming value?

I do not quarrel with the idea that competent people have their flaws, but not every flaw is a flagrant one. Among our masses of competent people, there must be numerous who have remarkable abilities and very unremarkable demerits. Certainly we must not undermine our cause by entrusting important assignments to the most mediocre of people who do not stand out because of their lack of shining virtues and glaring weaknesses. But nor should we use people who have both qualities. Needless to say, people who have just the latter are totally out of the question. In selecting and promoting cadres, it is better to seek out people who have outstanding merits.

12581

CSO: 4005/074

NORTH REGION

JOURNALISTS URGED TO BE GOOD MOUTHPIECE

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Liang Zhaotang [2733 5128 0781]: "Journalists Must Enhance Party Spirit and Be Good Mouthpieces for the Party and People"]

[Text] Combining theory with practice, Comrade Hu Yaobang's key speech, "On the Party's Journalistic Work," has answered the new problems on the journalistic front in the new situation and systematically expounded a series of basic principles governing the party's journalistic work. It is a blueprint for the party as it guides the press, a basic text on journalistic work and a signpost to good journalism in the historic era.

We must correctly interpret the basic nature of the party's journalistic work. It used to be a clearly understood point. Under the new circumstances, however, some old comrades have become befuddled, while new comrades in most cases have not been educated in this matter. Add the impact of foreign bourgeois journalistic ideas and you have a situation in which some people are not even clear about the party organ's nature anymore. Comrade Hu Yaobang had this problem in mind when he talked about journalistic work in the new era in 1979. He began by pointing out the need to clarify the nature of the party's journalistic work. He said, "For decades our party and people have considered newspapers, news agencies and broadcasting stations as the CPC Central Committee's organs. This is a longstanding tradition. Given this tradition, our party can rely on the press--a most authoritative tool in the public mind--in educating and arming our people successfully. In short, our press works under the party's leadership and is a vehicle with which the party serves the people. This is because our party's sole purpose is to serve the people and promote their well being." At this late hour, however, instead of understanding the nature of party journalistic work better, some people have become more muddle-headed, prompting Comrade Hu Yaobang to open his important speech of 8 February, "On the Party's Journalistic Work," by reiterating the party spirit as it relates to journalistic work, expounding once again the nature of such work and clarifying some confused ideas in people's minds.

That journalists should adhere to the party spirit, which is a fine tradition, is determined by the intrinsic nature and mission of the party's journalistic work. To be good journalists for the party in the new era, we must continue to emphasize a strict compliance with the party spirit and inherit and carry

forward our glorious tradition. This is a major issue, one which has a bearing on whether or not our journalistic work can accord with and continue the party's general mission and goal. The so-called party spirit refers to seeking truth from facts constantly, upholding dialectical materialism, keeping in line with the CPC Central Committee politically and obeying the party's leadership organizationally.

At a time when journalistic work is developing rapidly, new issues and new circumstances arise everyday. What kind of stand and viewpoint should we take in analyzing the new circumstances and in tackling the new issues? What methods should we use? All this involves our party spirit. Faced with these new conditions and issues, a number of old comrades in our press contingent sometimes forget the party spirit. At the same time, the party spirit has not yet taken ideological root among many of our young comrades. For example, a rash of unhealthy trends appeared in society some time back, which affected the ranks of journalists too. Driven by group interests, some units blurred the boundaries between news and advertisements and published or broadcast commercial news and paid news. Some reporters and editors went into business part-time and even engaged in profiteering. To make a profit, a number of newspapers put out vulgar, gross publications without authorization. All this reflects the uncertain state of our party spirit. Therefore, it is essential and timely that Comrade Hu Yaobang reiterated the principle of party spirit and the glorious mission of being the party's, government's and people's mouthpiece.

Journalism is a party undertaking. It must function as the party's and government's mouthpiece by accurately and expeditiously spreading the party's word, on the one hand, and as the people's mouthpiece by orienting itself to the masses, reflecting their aspirations and demands, and echoing their voice, on the other. In publicizing the party's proposals and reflecting the CPC Central Committee's and provincial CPC committees' intentions, we must not content ourselves with merely reprinting their documents and carrying the texts of leading comrades' speeches. Instead we should draw upon a wealth of vivid, real-life examples to publicize the party's and government's proposals, as Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out. We should facilitate two-way communication, upward and downward, from the authorities to the people and vice versa. We must disseminate the party's and government's proposals and, at the same time, publicize the people's various activities so that newspapers, radio and television can serve as a bridge bringing together the party, the government and the people. Only by merging the publicizing of the party's line, principles and policies with the reporting of the masses' experience, creation and opinions, and by combining the publicizing of the party's proposals with the dissemination of new knowledge can we succeed in our role as the party's mouthpiece. Accordingly, the journalist must have the highest party spirit and always seeks to improve his training in this area. Journalism must uphold the correct policy direction and keep in line with the party unconditionally. Journalists should prohibit the publication of views that deviate from the party's line, principles and policies, and strictly observe the party's propaganda discipline. In determining what and when to publicize, what not to publicize, and what to criticize and oppose, they should all take into consideration the party's and people's basic interests.

Will the emphasis on strengthening party spirit and being a good party mouthpiece restrain journalists' enthusiasm, initiative and creativity? Certainly not. Even as he urged journalists to be a good party mouthpiece, Comrade Hu Yaobang demanded that they exercise their creativity, initiative and enthusiasm, have a sense of personal responsibility and make full use of their autonomy in their work under the party's correct leadership. In other words, assuming we uphold the party spirit and our propaganda and reporting comply with the Central Committee's policies, we should unleash our enthusiasm and creativity of our own accord, intensify our research and investigation, discover problems and voice our opinions. We should improve our ideological level and power of expression continuously, use popular methods to publicize the party's principles and policies and disseminate the party's and government's proposals. This demands that we be more intelligent and talented, not less.

Then how can we be a good mouthpiece for the people? To be a good journalist, we must, first and foremost, arm ourselves with a Marxist-Leninist journalistic concept and seriously master Comrade Hu Yaobang's key speech, "On the Party's Journalistic Work." Specifically, this involves: 1. a correct ideology. We must have lofty ideals, strictly observe discipline and insist on serving socialism and the party's journalistic work. All our moves should accord with and contribute to the party's general mission and goals. We should actively disseminate the socialist spiritual civilization, serve the people wholeheartedly and consciously resist such unhealthy trends as "pursuing selfish interests through one's writings"; 2. a high degree of professional expertise. We must be knowledgeable in a broad range of subjects, keen, observant and analytical and have sound judgment. Also essential are the power to express oneself and good journalistic writing skills; 3. a solid approach. We must delve deeply into the grassroots units, mingle with the masses, conduct investigations and research, obtain firsthand data and ignore hearsay. We must uphold the truth, emphasize the reporting of typical cases and reflect the essence of things; and 4. diligent study. We must improve ourselves by studying hard and in a spirit of humility Marxism-Leninism, the Thought of Mao Zedong, and the party's line, principles and policies, and by acquiring a wide range of knowledge. As long as we equip ourselves with the four qualities above, we will be a good mouthpiece for the party and the people and constitute a bridge linking one with the other. Then we will certainly be able to put out a paper trusted by the readers, organize a radio station trusted by the listeners and run a TV station trusted by the viewers.

12581

CSO: 4005/074

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN DELEGATION TO XIZANG RETURNS

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] The delegation to Xizang, headed by Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee Standing Committee member He Guomo [0149 0948 2875], returned to Tianjin a few days ago, after satisfactorily completing their task of helping Zang personnel.

The Zang personnel in various posts who were helped expressed great appreciation for the achievements of the delegation, which represented the municipal party committee, the municipal government and the people of Tianjin and they extended cordial greetings and great respect to the delegation. The delegation also presented silk banners reading, "Fear no hardship in construction on the plateau, for the Han and the Zang will build up the border areas with one heart" to the two construction headquarters they helped in Lhasa and Nagqu, respectively.

Tianjin's delegation to help the Zang personnel lived up to the expectations of the municipal party committee, municipal government, the people of Tianjin and the people of Xizang. It won honor for the people of Tianjin and brought benefit to the people of Xizang, which made the people of Tianjin relieved and the people of Xizang happy.

All the members of the delegation received lavish hospitality from the party and government leaders of the Xizang Autonomous Region and Nagqu Prefecture, who highly praised the achievements of our work in helping the Zang and presented the delegation with a hada. The delegation presented silk banners reading "Xizang and Tianjin are hand in hand, building the motherland heart linked to heart" to the autonomous region party committee and government, respectively. While the delegation was in Nagqu Prefecture, they also attended the handing over ceremony at the completion of the wind power experimental station that Tianjin had helped to build.

12534
CSO: 4005/1391

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN KEY ENTERPRISES COMPLETE LEADING BODY REORGANIZATION

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] By the end of June, the leading bodies in 75 large- and middle-sized key enterprises in Tianjin completed their readjustments and the ranks of the cadres are fundamentally more revolutionary, younger, more knowledgeable and more professional.

In October of last year, Tianjin began to readjust the leading bodies in large and middle-sized key enterprises. This readjustment maintained high standards and followed the mass line. Through the recommendations of the masses, over 100 intellectuals who were around 40 years old, with college-level educations, a certain amount of organizational and leadership capability and both ability and political integrity, were promoted into leadership positions, where they were given heavy responsibilities. The readjustment concentrated on correctly handling the relationship between diplomas and levels, so while they put value on diplomas, they also focused on real ability and learning, promoting and appointing over 20 talented, self-educated young and middle-aged cadres to party and government posts. The political quality of the members of the post-readjustment large and middle-sized enterprise leading bodies is good and there is a rational echelon formation in terms of age composition. Each body has groups of members who are around 50 years old, around 40 and over 30, with the average age of 44 in all the large and middle-sized enterprise leading bodies, which is 5 years lower than before readjustment. In terms of education, 83 percent of all the new members have college-level educations, which is 30 percent more than before readjustment. The party and government personnel basically have college-level or higher educations, while 79 percent of those in deputy positions have college-level educations; 54 percent of the leading cadres have professional or technical post titles, which is 10 percent higher than before readjustment.

The post-readjustment leading bodies of the large and middle-sized enterprises are playing an active role and the enterprises' economic benefits are rising steadily. These enterprises have pretty well fulfilled their production plans for the first half of this year and have been appraised as city-level "six goods" enterprises.

At present, the new post-readjustment leading bodies are vigorously creating conditions, providing chief engineers, chief economists and head accountants, training and promoting qualified personnel and building the ranks of the cadres in their enterprises.

12534

CSO: 4005/1391

NORTHEAST REGION

IMPORTANCE OF 'GUARANTEED SUPERVISION' DISCUSSED

Shenyang LILUN YU SHIJIAN [THEORY AND PRACTICE] in Chinese No 16, 15 Aug 85 pp 32-33

[Article by Wang Keqiu [3769 0344 6790]: "Strengthening Party Leadership through 'Guaranteed Supervision'"]

[Text] After the factory director responsibility system was adopted, the CPC committee of an enterprise no longer exercises centralized leadership over production and administration. Instead, it exercises "guaranteed supervision." Is this a sign of the party relinquishing leadership? Or is it by itself a manifestation of party leadership? This is a question in the present effort to reform the enterprise leadership system which must be further clarified.

The political report of the 12th National Party Congress points out, "Party leadership is essentially political and ideological. Its primary embodiment is principles and policies." To determine whether or not an enterprise firmly supports party leadership, we mainly have to see whether or not it seriously enforces the party line, principles and policies and promotes production development, not whether or not it lets its CPC committee have the final say in everything. Only by ridding ourselves of the idea that the CPC committee must "run the show" can we properly understand party leadership in enterprises.

Party leadership in enterprises is effected in different ways and through different channels at a number of levels. Among the more important ones are the following. First, in accordance with party line and policies and state laws and decrees, state organs and the responsible units inside the enterprise guide and assist it to adhere to the proper production and operational direction and restrain and supervise the enterprise's economic activities, using a combination of economic, administrative and legal tools. This is a crucial manifestation of party leadership in enterprises. Second, responsible agencies at the higher level evaluate the leading cadres in an enterprise, and appoint and remove them. This is the party's organizational leadership in action. Third, by strengthening political and ideological work, the party organization inside an enterprise functions as a fighting force, helps party members play their exemplary vanguard role, educates them to strive for the people's interests wholeheartedly, and lead the rank and file to work hard to

fulfill the enterprise's production and other tasks. Such direct leadership by the CPC committee of an enterprise in political and ideological work is basic to achieving party leadership in an enterprise. Fourth, guaranteed supervision by the CPC committee is also an essential expression of party leadership.

This is so because it directly serves the implementation of party principles and policies within an enterprise. More specifically, guaranteed supervision requires the CPC committee to use a variety of methods to ensure the accomplishment of whatever complies with party principles and policies and state laws and decrees. It also requires the committee to play its supervisory role and, through consultation with the factory director or reporting to the higher authorities, correct and prohibit in a timely way any activity which deviates from or violates party principles or policies. Guaranteed supervision should focus on the higher principles embodied in party principles and policies and not production and administrative minutiae. It helps ensure that the enterprises comply with party principles and policies and strictly observe state laws and decrees in all their economic activities. Guaranteed supervision of the crude, simplistic variant which gets bogged down in specific administrative details tends to divert people's attention from major policies and prevents them from seeing the forest for the trees. Under this type of supervision, one ends up "echoing the director and doing his bidding"; guaranteed supervision becomes a blank check endorsing his every move whether or not it is consistent with party policy. A CPC committee which exercises this type of supervision fails in its duty as a guaranteed supervisor and in its responsibility to strengthen or improve party leadership in the enterprise. Only by concentrating on party principles and policies can a CPC committee's guaranteed supervision achieve party leadership in an enterprise.

Within an enterprise, what are the major issues involving principles and policies rightly subject to the oversight of the CPC committee? Let me suggest the following. First, do the enterprise's production and operations closely adhere to the socialist direction? Second, are employees' democratic rights and legitimate interests being safeguarded? Third, is the principle, to each according to his work, being implemented? Are the interests of the state, enterprise and workers all being given consideration? Fourth, are the cadres' "four modernizations" standards upheld in the selection and assignment of cadres? Fifth, are the unhealthy trends and discipline violations being resisted and corrected? The CPC committee must exercise guaranteed supervision over all questions in these important areas. It must be bold and confident, its attitude unequivocal and clear-cut. It must not be weak or give up its principles. Of course they must not seek to achieve their goals by fiat, but through active guidance and leadership.

To exercise guaranteed supervision properly, the important thing is to sort out the relations between guarantee and supervision. Guaranteed supervision must be understood as an entity with disparate elements. Guarantee is the basis of and embodies supervision, while supervision is a continuation of and improvement upon guarantee. One cannot exist without the other; the two must go hand in hand. During the trial period, some enterprises separated the two and treated them in isolation from each other. Most CPC committees, in

particular, were quick to retreat in the face of difficulty when they executed their supervisory duties. A widespread feeling was that "guarantee is easy while supervision is hard." Others frankly admit that the CPC committee should not exercise direct supervisory functions and that guaranteed supervision should be replaced by guaranteed advice. Some have in effect given up their supervisory responsibility, which, in a certain sense, amounts to an erosion of party leadership over enterprises. On the other hand, there are enterprises where guaranteed supervision has been fairly successful. Here the CPC committees think positive. They emphasize guarantee as the cornerstone of their work and make supervision part and parcel of it. Taking a preventive approach, they provide against possible trouble by doing a good supervisory job first, instead of crying over spilt milk later. Moreover, they take care to exercise guaranteed supervision over the entire production process of the enterprise and make its presence felt in every operation, thereby overcoming the weaknesses in other enterprises where guarantee often suffers from a lack of coordination and supervision becomes a series of investigations into problems which have already arisen. When it comes to the actual tools of implementation, these CPC committees have also innovated many good methods. Some hear work reports from factory directors regularly or participate in factory meetings and "management committee meetings" to comment on and put forward suggestions regarding important administrative and production matters. Others often gather together with administrative cadres to study party principles and policies in the context of the enterprises' realities and correct their operational ideas. Yet others aggressively implement the responsibility system in party style to ensure that cadres at all levels strictly follow principles, obey the law and keep up the party's fine style. Some have initiated the practice of evaluating cadres through discussion at party living meetings to tighten up the party's organizational life and make criticisms and self-criticisms frequently. All these are effective measures used by CPC committees to enforce guaranteed supervision in enterprises.

12581

CSO: 4005/28

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LIAONING EDUCATION RESTRUCTURING--Liaoning Province has scored greater achievements in readjusting the structure of secondary education. Since 1979 the province has opened more than 700 vocational and technical schools and had more than 100 general middle schools open vocational and technical classes at the senior middle school level. The province has also established more than 200 specialized courses including garment design, construction, infant education, and others. At present the province has more than 140,000 students who are receiving vocational and technical training in schools. In 1985 these schools recruited more than 110,000 students, surpassing the figure for general senior middle schools. Over the past few years these schools have turned out more than 100,000 graduates to society. [Excerpts]
[Syenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Sep 85]

CSO: 4005/128

NORTHWEST REGION

WANG ZHEN, DELEGATION VISIT DISTRICT IN URUMQI

HK041421 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpts] This morning, the central delegation headed by Comrade Wang Zhen, accompanied by Wang Enmao and other regional party, government, and army leading comrades, went to Baiyanggou in Urumqi to call on cadres and masses of various nationalities there and convey the regards of the CPC Central Committee and State Council to the herdsmen of various nationalities.

At about 1100, when Wang Zhen, head of the delegation, Hao Jianxiu, Seypidin, Burhan Shahidi, Tao Zhiyue, Zhou Wenyuan, Xu Qing, Wang Guoquan, (Ren Ying), and (Chen Xin), deputy heads of the delegation, and other members of the central delegation, accompanied by regional party, government, and army leaders Wang Enmao, Ismail Dawamat, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanghe, Li Jiyu, and Janabil, drove to Baiyanggou, herdsmen of various nationalities there played dongbula, sang, and danced to warmly welcome them.

The central delegation also presented a congratulatory letter and gifts to Urumqi. Then Wang Zhen, wearing a colorful cap of the Uygur nationality, delivered a speech. He extended thanks to the herdsmen of various nationalities for giving a warm welcome to the delegation and danced in minority nationality style. At that, the people around broke into thunderous cheers.

Following the demonstration of the traditional sports items of the Kazak nationality, the central delegation presented specially made honeycomb-like sugar and tea bricks to the herdsmen. The herdsmen of the Kazak nationality presented colorful caps of the Kazak nationality to the head and deputy heads of the central delegation.

CSO: 4005/128

NORTHWEST REGION

WANG ZHEN, TIAN JIYUN VISIT XINJIANG MARTYRS' MAUSOLEUM

HK070157 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Accompanied by the leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army organizations, including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Xiao Quanfu, and Tan Shanhe, the head of the central delegation, Wang Zhen, and its deputy heads Tian Jiyun, Hao Jianxiu, (Zhong Wenyuan), (Xu Xin), Wang Guoquan, (Yan Ding), and Chen Xin paid a visit to the revolutionary martyrs' mausoleum and the martyrs' deeds exhibition hall this afternoon.

At 1730 Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, announced that the ceremony to pay tribute to the martyrs' mausoleum began. All participants stood in silent tribute to the revolutionary martyrs. Then, on behalf of the central delegation, Wang Zhen, Tian Jiyun, Hao Jianxiu, and Seypidin laid wreaths at the tombs of (Chen Taiqiu), (Wang Hemin), (Wu Qibwxbn Qiao Guozhen), and (Wu Maolin). Afterwards, the members of the central delegation and the leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army organizations paid a visit to the martyrs' mausoleum.

Later, Wang Zhen and other comrades of the central delegation paid a visit to the revolutionary martyrs' deeds exhibition hall, where Wang Zhen wrote an inscription as follows: Carry out the behest of the martyrs, defend the motherland, engage in peaceful labor, and work hard to build socialism.

CSO: 4005/128

NORTHWEST REGION

HAO JIANXIU, OTHER LEADERS VISIT TURPAN, CORPS

HK090215 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Excerpts] This morning, accompanied by leading comrades of the regional party, government, and army, Hao Jianxiu, Seypidin, (Zhou Wenyuan), Wang Guoquan, (Ren Jian), and Chen Xin, deputy heads of the delegation of the central authorities, and other members of the delegation went to Turpan Prefecture by car to pay personal visits to cadres and the masses of various nationalities. They were welcomed by several thousand people lining the streets.

At about 1300, Hao Jianxiu, accompanied by leading comrades of regional party, government, and army, including Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Xiao Quanfu, Li Jiayu, Song Hanliang, and Wang Zhenwen, and members of the delegation of the central authorities alighted from the cars. Scores of lively Young Pioneers stepped forward to present fresh flowers to the deputy heads of the delegation.

Comrades listened to the work report made by (Lisufu Aisheng), secretary of the Turpan Prefectural CPC Committee.

This morning, accompanied by Zhao Yuzheng, political commissar of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, and Xie Gaozhong, first deputy commander, Tao Zhiyue, deputy head of the delegation of the central authorities and vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, made a special trip to the compound of the corps to visit veteran comrades and old subordinates who had been his colleagues for many years. He was warmly welcomed by the cadres of the corps.

General Tao Zhiyue was the first commander of the Production and Construction Corps. He had lived and worked here for 20 years. This time, he accompanied the delegation of the central authorities to take part in the grand celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region. He felt especially happy to revisit his old haunt. Later, Comrade Tao Zhiyue, his relatives in Urumqi, and leaders of the corps had photos taken in front of the building in which he had once worked.

CSO: 4005/128

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG REGIONAL GOVERNMENT URGES IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSALS

HK230351 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] This morning the regional people's government held a meeting, demanding that all departments and units take further measures to earnestly carry out proposals and suggestions put forward by regional people's deputies and CPPCC committee members. It also demanded that all these proposals and suggestions be carried out before the end of October.

Since the beginning of this year, the relevant regional departments have done a good job in carrying out the proposals and suggestions and have made much progress in this respect compared with previous years.

According to statistics, at the Third Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress and the Third Session of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee, people's deputies and CPPCC committee members put forward over 2,000 suggestions and proposals. About 18 percent of the proposals and suggestions put forward by people's deputies and 31 percent of those put forward by regional CPPCC committee members have been carried out.

The meeting held that most of the proposals and suggestions put forward by the people's deputies and regional CPPCC committee members are related to the region's economic structure. It is necessary to attach great importance to the proposals and suggestions and earnestly carry them out so as to promote the region's four modernizations and other work.

The meeting demanded that all departments and units put carrying out the proposals and suggestions high on their agenda and appoint a responsible comrade to be in charge of the work. It is necessary to immediately study the proposals which have not yet been carried out and to take effective measures to fulfill the task on schedule.

CSO: 4005/128

NORTHWEST REGION

ACTING SHAANXI GOVERNOR MEETS LUXEMBOURG PRIME MINISTER

HK060904 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Acting provincial Governor Zhang Bin and his wife yesterday met and feted at the Xian Guesthouse Jacques Anter, prime minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, his wife, and his entourage.

On behalf of the provincial government, acting Governor Zhang Bin warmly welcomed the guests on their visit to Xian. He said: We are very glad that Your Excellency Prime Minister and your wife have come here for a visit at a time when the Chinese people are celebrating their national day.

After giving an introduction on economic and cultural development in the province, Zhang Bin said that the province abounds in cultural relics. He invited the prime minister and his wife to visit the cultural relics.

Prime Minister Jacques Santer thanked Zhang Bin and his wife for their hospitality and highly valued the achievements the province had made in recent years. He also said: I am not only the prime minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, but also the [words indistinct]. In the future, we will make contributions to building the four modernizations of your province and to developing the friendship between the Chinese and Luxembourg people.

Prime Minister Jacques Santer and his party arrived in Xian on 28 September.

CSO: 4005/128

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA CIRCULAR ON STUDYING CPC CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS

HK090923 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 85 p 4

[Ningxia Provincial CPC Committee Circular on Seriously Studying the Documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates--25 September 1985. Copies of the circular will not be sent to relevant units again]

[Text] The CPC National Conference of Party Delegates which has drawn universal attention has victoriously concluded. The conference discussed and adopted the "CPC Proposal on Drawing Up the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the National Economy and Social Development," and made partial readjustments to the membership of the three central organs based on the principle of the decision of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee. The current conference was one with far-reaching strategic significance in our Party's history. The documents of the CPC National Conference of Party Delegates and the communiques of the 4th and 5th Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee have fully given expression to the common will of the whole Party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. They are important documents of a guiding nature in further unifying the ideology of the whole Party and the people throughout the country, further doing a good job in reform of the economic structure, pushing forward the building of socialist modernization, further promoting the reform of the cadre system and the building of the cadre contingent, and realizing the magnificent target formulated by the 12th National Congress. Party committees and party groups at all levels must immediately organize party members and cadres to study and discuss the documents repeatedly in earnest and to profoundly grasp the spirit of the documents.

The chief documents to be studied are: The Communiques of the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th Central Committee; the report of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee on approving the applications of some old comrades to resign from the three central organs; Comrade Hu Yaobang's opening speech at the National Conference of Party Delegates; the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun delivered at the National Conference of Party Delegates; the concluding speech of Comrade Li Xiannian delivered at the National Conference of

Party Delegates; Comrade Zhao Ziyang's explanation on the CPC proposal (Draft) on drawing up the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the National Economy and Social Development made at the National Conference of Party Delegates; and the CPC Proposal on drawing up the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the National Economy and Social Development; as well as relevant editorials and articles.

The focus of study and discussion should be laid on two matters of importance, the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the replacement of cadres. Attention should be attached to grasping the spirit of the documents and efforts should be spent on deepening our ideological understanding. Our ideological understanding should be unified on the basis of the spirit of the conference through discussion and repeated study of the documents. Party members and cadres should be enabled to profoundly understand the strategic significance of these two matters of importance. They must have a clearer understanding that the partial readjustment of the central organs will certainly make the leading party organs all the more vigorous, further initiate a new atmosphere of cadres being capable of promotion and demotion, pushing forward the reform of the cadre system and the building of the cadre contingent, and will play a decisive role in ensuring the smooth progress of socialist construction. It is imperative for us to learn from the old comrades their devotion to the magnificent cause of communism, being selfless and open-hearted, serving the Party and the people heart and soul; and their noble style of taking the lead to abolish the life tenure of leading posts, and taking an active part in promoting the replacement of cadres. Party organizations party members, and cadres and party organizations of economic departments and comrades engaged in economic work in particular should study and have a good grasp of the "proposal" of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and a profound understanding of the guiding ideas, strategy, principles, and policies for development, the tentative ideas for reforms, and the measures for implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan; and make mental preparations for drawing up the Seventh 5-Year Plan of the region.

Party organizations at all levels should attach great importance to the current study, make all-round arrangements, organize meticulously, and strengthen leadership. Leading cadres at all levels should especially first take the lead in studying the documents well; they should do a good job in organizing study by the party members and cadres on the basis of grasping well their own study. The study should be conducted in depth in a down-to-earth way, making it vivid and vigorous; and attention should be attached to practical effects, while formalism should be prevented. The current study should be regarded as a powerful motive force to push forward all items of work. We should further mobilize the party members, cadres, and the people to earnestly implement the spirit of the Conference of Party Delegates, to do a good job in reforms, and to strengthen the building of socialist

material and spiritual civilizations with one heart and one mind. We must exert ourselves to strive for the realization of the general target and tasks formulated by the 12th National Congress and the strategic decision that "Ningxia must first stand up."

It is hoped that all localities and units will promptly report the conditions and problems in their study to the Regional CPC Committee Propaganda Department.

CSO: 4005/128

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG UNIVERISTY CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HK090430 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpts] This morning, over 10,000 teachers, students, and workers of Xinjiang Universtiy held a rally solemnly marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the university. Seypidin Aizezi, Burhan and Chen Xin, deputy heads of the central delegation, as well as members of the delegation such as Liu Yandong, attended the rally. At 1040, when the comrades of the central delegation arrived at Xinjiang University, the regional leadership including Ismail Yashengnuofu, Yusufu Muhanmode, (Yininoufu Hamiji) and Anniwa'er Hanbaba; responsible comrades of Xinjiang University; and teachers and students warmly greeted them.

At today's rally, Comrade Burhan, deputy head of the central delegation, vice chairman of the CPPCC and former principal of Xinjiang College and Xinjiang University, happily delivered a speech congratulating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the university.

On behalf of the central delegation, Seypidin Aizezi presented gifts to Xinjiang University.

Ismail Amat made an enthusiastic speech to warm applause. On behalf of the regional CPC Committee and people's government, he contragulated the 50th anniversary of the founding of Xinjiang University. He also extended warm greetings to the teachers, students, and workers of the university. In his speech, Ismail Amat spoke highly of the contributions made by the university for the region's and the motherland's revolution and construction. He pointed out: During the new historical period, Xinjiang University shoulders even more arduous tasks. Its teachers, students and workers must unite, conscientiously do well in the education structural reform, and strengthen the ideological and political work as well as the building of socialist spiritual civilization. They should also constantly improve the teaching quality, do well in supervision and logistics services, and strive to cultivate for the region large numbers of qualified personnel who possess ideals and morals, are well-educated, and observe discipline.

Following his speech, Ismail Amat presented a silk banner to the university on behalf of the regional CPC Committee and people's government.

Following the conclusion of the rally, Burhan and other comrades of the central delegation, accompanied by the comrades of the regional leadership and responsible persons of the university, visited the university and watched a movie entitled "Xinjiang University Is on the Move."

CSO: 4005/128

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU LEADERS ADDRESS PROVINCIAL PARTY MEETING

HK160223 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Provincial CPC committee deputy secretaries Liu Bing and Nie Dajiang spoke at the provincial CPC committee standing committee's enlarged meeting on 15 October. In connection with the province's reality, they dwelt on the questions of rectifying party style, improving social mood, and strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrades Liu Bing and Nie Dajiang said in their speeches: The main current of party style and social mood in the province is good. The masses' enthusiasm for building the two civilizations is very high. However, we must also clearly realize that the bureaucratic work style exists in varying degrees in some areas and units. A few leading cadres are still using their power to pursue private interests. In social mood, apart from the existence in varying degrees of old traditional concepts and habitual forces, economic and other crimes are occurring, and certain decadent phenomena of the old society have started to emerge. We must attach great importance to these matters.

Comrades Liu Bing and Nie Dajiang stressed: The party organizations at all levels in the province must get a thoroughly good grasp of correcting party style, improving social mood, and strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The whole party must set to work on these tasks. The leading cadres and organs must set the example and take the lead in resisting and correcting the various unhealthy trends. It is also necessary to do a good job of education in the situation for the masses, so as to bring everyone's thinking into line with the central authorities' correct evaluation of the situation and with the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Wang Bingxiang, a member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, conveyed the spirit of a meeting of the commission and also gave suggestions on the work of the provincial discipline inspection commission.

CSO: 4005/128

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI MEETING ARRANGES EDUCATION IN SITUATION

HK130345 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee propaganda department and science and education department, the provincial economics commission, the provincial federation of trade unions, and the provincial CYL committee held a joint meeting on 11 October to make arrangements for conducting education in the situation.

(Mao Zhengxuan), director of the provincial CPC Committee propaganda department, spoke on questions regarding education in the situation. He said: education in the situation is very important and extremely essential. Making a success of this education helps to unify the thinking of the cadres and masses inside and outside the party, and is the first step for implementing the spirit of the national conference of party delegates. It helps to solve all kinds of practical problems in ideological understanding and to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. It is also an important component part of education in ideals. By guiding the cadres and masses to correctly observe the situation, we can help them to establish the correct view of the world and of life and enable them to establish confidence in attaining the great goal.

On the contents of this education, he said: First, we must guide the cadres and masses to apply the viewpoint of dialectical materialism to analyze the situation and realize that the almost 7 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee have been one of the best and most important periods since the founding of the state. They must also see the many problems that exist, distinguish between the main and the side currents, and realize that the existing problems are only partial problems on our path of advance, which can be overcome without difficulty so long as the effort is made.

Second, we must guide the cadres and masses to understand that the basic reason for the current good situation is that we have correct domestic and foreign policies.

Third, we must guide the cadres and masses to translate patriotic fervor into building the four modernizations. We must fully cherish the situation of stability and unity. When problems arise, we must solve them through the proper channels by applying the correct methods. Extensive contending and blooming, holding great debates, and writing large-character posters have been proven wrong by history, and we cannot use these methods.

Fourth, we must not only guide the cadres and masses to clearly understand the excellent situation at home and abroad and correctly comprehend China's domestic and foreign policies, but also guide them to have a clear idea of the situation and tasks in their own area and department and link their own work to the state's goals of endeavor.

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NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA PLEDGES GREATER AID FOR TEACHERS

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese. 31 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] In the spirit of "talking less and doing more," prior to the advent of the first teachers day, the party committees and people's governments at all levels in the Ningxia Autonomous Region will diligently solve concrete problems faced by schools and teachers.

The party committee and people's government of the autonomous region decided to do the following: First, to pay close attention to party-building work among the teachers' ranks and, prior to teachers day, to accept into the party those teachers who meet the requirements to be a party member. Second, to put to rights unjust cases involving teachers in which the policy on such cases prior to teachers day. Third, to pay close attention to reform of the wage system for teachers, getting the post-reform wages into the hands of teachers before teachers day. After the reform, the state monthly wage subsidy for teachers in locally run schools will have increased 10-15 yuan from January of this year. Fourth, to solve the housing difficulties of teachers. Prior to teachers day, the autonomous region will put up some of the funds to build houses for teachers who urgently need housing. Beginning next year, the autonomous region will set aside 2 million yuan a year from the funds for overall planned construction to build houses for teachers. Cities and counties must also come up with funds to solve the problem of housing difficulties for teachers. When various professions are allocating housing, consideration must be shown teachers. In the future, when one member of a working couple is a teacher, the unit of the other spouse must give priority to solving their needs when allocating housing. If an elderly teacher has housing difficulties, the unit to which their son or daughter belongs also must give priority to solving the teacher's housing needs. When teachers living in farming villages have housing difficulties, the city or county department in charge of lumber must allocate them a quota of lumber to assist them in building housing. Fifth, it was decided to solve the problem of teachers' excessive medical expenses. Prior to teachers day, the financial departments of cities and counties will give the problem appropriate solution, based upon the different circumstances. Sixth, a group of model teachers will be honored before teachers day. The autonomous region decided to honor 50 model teachers and raise them 1 pay grade. Priority will be given to solving the housing needs of those model teachers with housing difficulties. Those teachers who have maintained a high reputation during their retirement may have have the level of their pension increased 10 percent. (However, their

original wage level may not be exceeded.) Seventh, it was decided to solve gradually the problems of dependents of teachers in changing their permanent residency from rural to non-rural and the employment problems of the children of teachers. Prior to teachers day, the autonomous region will make a first allocation of 340 changes from rural residency, solving the residency problems of dependents of key teachers. Cities and counties must also come up with a quota of residency changes to assist in solving the teachers' difficulties. Eighth, beginning this year, the autonomous region has established an award for achievement in teaching or in educational research. This will give encouragement to teachers who have research achievements and teachers who make great contributions in their work. Ninth, based upon their work needs, teachers at all levels and all categories will hear the same reports and read the same documents as other cadres at similar levels. At the same time as they pay attention to in-service training for teachers, educational departments at all levels will do their best to enable teachers to take temporary leaves of absence for training. In order to solve problems remaining after the general grade increase for teachers at institutes of higher education in Ningxia Region, the people's government of the autonomous region will permit Ningxia University, the Ningxia Medical Academy, the Ningxia Agricultural Academy and the Ningxia Industrial Academy to elevate 48 individuals to associate professor. In addition, the regional government will solve the remaining problems among the teachers who received a general increase to lecturers in the workers universities, teachers colleges and 15 secondary technical schools. Tenth, funds will be raised to improve school-operating conditions. The autonomous region decided to use 3 million yuan in funds outside of the budget this year to solve some of the schools' difficulties. Next year, a deficiency of more than 13,000 students desks and benches will be completely solved. In the future, there will be continued attention to the maintenance of school buildings and the construction of middle-school laboratory rooms. The regional party committee and people's government also called upon all professions to do their best, based upon the profession, to do a good turn or two for schools and teachers.

The autonomous region departments involved, and the party committees and people's governments of the cities and counties, will diligently carry out the decision of the autonomous region and actively solve concrete problems confronting schools and teachers. According to incomplete statistics, this year there have already been 1,309 outstanding teachers who have been honored by admission into the Communist Party. Of those teachers whose unjust cases had not yet been handled in accordance with policy, 93.5 percent have now had their cases overturned or straightened out. Throughout the region, 36,125 square meters of housing have been constructed for teachers, solving the housing difficulties of 988 teachers. The problem of changing rural residencies has been solved for 476 dependents of teachers, and 1,045 sons and daughters of teachers have been aided in finding employment. Qingtongxia, Helan and other cities and counties have already decided to solve the excessive medical expenses of teachers. The autonomous region's commercial department and supply and marketing cooperative issued a notice requesting units at all levels to provide teachers with goods in short supply on a priority basis prior to teachers day. At present, it has been arranged to provide teachers with 1,380 color televisions, 2,221 famous-brand bicycles, 290 famous-brand sewing machines, 20 high-quality washing machines and 453 cubic meters of lumber. Yinchuan City will provide

gas to a total of 350 households of instructors, middle-school teachers above grade 5 and elementary-school teachers above grade 3. So that the broad ranks of teachers might have a joyful teachers day, the cultural department of the autonomous region decided to hold a film week in celebration of teachers day during the period. On teachers day itself, the film system throughout the region will put on free film showings for teachers. A free performance of a newly rehearsed cultural program will be given to the mass meeting celebrating teachers day in the autonomous region. Before and after teachers day, educational administrative departments at all levels will honor outstanding teachers and give awards to teachers with achievements in education or educational research. Exhibitions of teachers' calligraphy, art and photography and exhibitions of educational achievements will be held. Around teachers day, all news organizations will give concentrated publicity to the great significance of the establishment of teachers day and to the important position and role of the people's teachers in the four modernizations and will report on the meritorious deeds of outstanding teachers. Many organs, organizations and enterprise units will also use a variety of means to hold activities honoring teachers, educating workers and student to show respect for teachers. All of these activities have greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the broad ranks of teachers. One after another, they have stated that they will not fail to live up to the ardent expectations of teachers which the party and the state hold, that they cherish the noble profession of teaching and, that they will study hard, work enthusiastically, educate people for the four modernizations and train even more individuals of talent.

13205

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NORTHWEST REGION

MORE MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES IN XINJIANG APPOINTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Over 1,400 minority nationality middle-aged and young cadres have taken up leadership posts in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region this year. As a result, the share of minority nationality cadres in the three levels of leading groups who have a college education or better increased from 9.9 percent in 1978 to 31.6 percent. This change in the make-up of minority nationality cadres demonstrates the growth in the ranks of the intelligentsia of all minority nationalities in Xinjiang.

In the 30 years since the establishment of the autonomous region, organizations at all levels have consistently made great efforts to cultivate cadres of minority nationality origin. These efforts were undertaken in order to carry out the party's minorities policy and implement the fundamental cause of self-rule in the minority areas. The efforts have obtained enormous success. According to statistics for the end of 1984, there were over 192,000 minority cadres in the entire region. Among these were more than 150,000 professional and technical cadres, 4.1 times the number at the time of the region's establishment in 1955 and 64 times the number at the time of Xinjiang's liberation in 1949. At present, minority nationality cadres constitute 60.9 percent of first-level leadership cadres in the autonomous region. Among the leading groups of the party committees of the 13 prefectures and cities, minority nationalities constitute 39 percent of the cadres. Minority nationality cadres hold all the posts of prefectural commissioner, head of autonomous prefectures and major. Minority nationality cadres constitute, respectively, 51 percent and over 70 percent of the cadres in the party political and leading groups in the counties, districts and cities. Minority nationalities constitute 69.6 percent of the heads and deputy heads of the standing committees of the people's congresses at all levels.

Party organizations at all levels in the autonomous region have paid special attention to raising the political quality and educational level of minority nationality cadres. In the last 30 years, over 67,000 of the party's minority nationality political cadres have undergone training at the Central Party School, the Central Minorities Institute and the Northwest Minorities Institute or, in the autonomous region, at the various institutions of higher learning, party schools at all levels and training courses. This has prepared the ground for the entry of minority nationality cadres into leading groups at all levels.

13205
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NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI PROVINCE ADOPTS REGULATIONS ON UNAUTHORIZED SCHOOLS

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 31 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Jianyang [3769 1696 2876]

[Text] The Shaanxi provincial party committee and the provincial government recently decided to adopt firm new measures to correct unhealthy tendencies in education. These tendencies include the following actions not in accordance with national regulations: the disorderly operation of schools and classes, the disorderly receipt of fees and the reckless issuing of diplomas.

Two years ago, the Shaanxi provincial government issued the "Circular on the Rigorous Supervision of Records of Study at Institutions of Higher Education and Secondary Technical Schools." The circular was aimed at the disorderly operation of university and professional courses and the reckless issuing of diplomas then manifest in the province. These unhealthy tendencies have, however, continued to spread until the present. The provincial party committee and the provincial government therefore decided that they must carry out a shake-up, firmly subjecting the unhealthy tendencies to correction.

The regulations state that all higher and secondary technical schools or courses which have not solicited and received approval in accordance with the national regulations will not be recognized by the state, nor will the state recognize the records of study of their graduates. Those schools already in operation should submit applications in accordance with the operating conditions of the schools and undergo investigation by the education departments of the prefectures and cities. Some of the schools may be changed into schools or courses of an auxiliary study nature. Those schools not up to the conditions for auxiliary study will be abolished. After the change in the nature of school operations or the cessation of operations, income and outlays should be put in order, and there should be an appropriate reduction in tuition. The illicit receipt and disbursement of funds are impermissible.

The regulations also state that the diplomas, academic certificates, certificates of completion and records of study issued by those higher and secondary technical schools or courses which have not solicited and received approval according to the procedure stipulated by the state shall, without exception, be invalid. Personnel units must diligently investigate those holding diplomas and distinguish genuine from false diplomas in order to prevent false diplomas from being passed off as genuine.

The regulations make the following requirements concerning higher and secondary technical schools or courses which have not received state approval: news organizations may not accept advertisements from them; units to which a student or his parents belong may not be fully or jointly responsible for the student's expenses; nor may teachers at higher and secondary technical schools undertake teaching work at the schools.

The regulations stress that in order to operate higher and secondary technical schools in the future, approval must be solicited and received according to the stipulated procedure. If there is further unauthorized operation, the responsibility of the leaders of the unit running the school and of those sanctioning it must be investigated.

The regulations additionally indicate that the diplomas of those students who, under the guidance of the national plan, are augmented enrollees of nonresident for-fee schools, commissioned training or specialized courses for cadres, correspondence courses, night schools, etc. must, according to the jurisdiction involved, undergo the investigation and verification of either the provincial bureau of higher education or the Xian City education bureau. Only then will the diplomas be valid.

13205

CSO: 4005/011

NORTHWEST REGION

VICE GOVERNOR OF SHAANXI PROVINCE ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Zeng Shenda [2582 1957 6671], vice governor of Shaanxi Province: "Report on the Current Situation in Dealing Severe Blows at Illegal and Criminal Activities in the Economic Field in Our Province (Excerpts); date: 28 Aug 85"]

[Text] The current political and economic situation is very good in our province. However, in the excellent situation, some lawless elements, blinded by greed, take advantage of the reform and the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the economy to engage in illegal and criminal activities in a big way, seriously hurting the interests of the state and the people. In order to protect the physical health and safety of the masses of the people, maintain socialist economic order and guarantee the smooth progress of the reform of the economic system, the province began in July this year to deal severe, heavy and swift blows at four kinds of illegal and criminal activities in the economic field including the manufacture and selling of fake medicines, manufacture and selling of poisonous and harmful food items, forging or reselling name-brand quality products and speculation, profiteering and swindling. The work is now in full swing in vast urban and rural areas, winning support and praise by the masses. According to incomplete statistics from January through July this year, 1.99 million yuan worth of fake and poor-quality medicines were discovered in the province, including 767,000 boxes of fake medicines worth 1.05 million yuan found in Jinjiang (of which 235,000 boxes worth 334,000 yuan have been sealed up); 124,000 jin of spoiled and moldy foodstuff, 5.21 million bottles of fake and poor-quality beverages, more than 30,000 jin of putrid meat. and 1.76 million jin of contaminated grain were discovered; a number of fake Jiefang motor vehicles, fake Honda and Jialing motorcycles, fake Yongjiu, Fenghuang and Feige bicycles and fake watches were discovered; and 186 economic offenses of various types were investigated, including 114 cases of speculation and swindling and 72 bribery cases, of which 57 cases involve illegal gains of 10,000 yuan and more by individuals.

The following are the main types of illegal and criminal activities in the economic field at present:

1. Manufacture and selling of fake and poor-quality medicines in violation of the "Medicine Control Law." Ignoring provisions of the "Medicine Control Law" and in the name of running a joint enterprise, the Baoji Pharmaceutical Plant transferred drug permits without authorization and entered into a joint venture with the Chendai Health Food Plant, in Jinjiang, Fujian, which did not have the necessary production conditions, to produce more than 40 batches of fake medicines worth about 1 million yuan in a period of more than 3 months.
2. Production and selling of spoiled and poisonous foodstuffs in violation of provisions of the "Food Sanitation Law." According to statistics, there were 51 food poisoning cases in the first half of the year in Fujian Province; 1,934 people were poisoned, and 7 died as a result.
3. Violation of provisions of the "Trademark Law," by openly or secretly forging and reselling name-brand quality products, causing confusion in the market.
4. Serious adulteration of commodities. It has been exposed that commodities such as aluminum ingots, wool, shadawang [phonetic] seeds, white spirit, pork, grain, soy sauce and so forth have been found to be adulterated in the province.
5. Taking advantage of engineering contracts and price differences of various grains, insiders and outsiders gang up to engage in graft and embezzlement of public funds in a big way.
6. Resale of commodities in short supply to make exorbitant profits. Some units take advantage of the opening of the means of production market to engage in criminal activities.
7. Speculation, profiteering and swindling by signing false contracts in violation of the "Economic Contract Law." Recently 42 swindling cases were established in Xian City, 33 of which were cases of "brief case companies." and 9 were committed by individual swindlers.
8. Some party and government cadres take advantage of their position and power to demand and accept bribes. According to statistics of Xianyang City, from January through April this year, 81 cadres of state organs were found guilty of taking bribes, a rather sharp increase over past figures.

Cases of economic crimes are obviously on the rise. In addition to causes such as imperfect rules and regulations, the lack of clear lines of differentiation of some policies and weak law-enforcement forces, there are still three main causes: Some economic cases are handled with too much leniency, and the criminals are not sternly dealt with; owing to unhealthy tendencies, some state organs, enterprises and institutions are seriously affected by bureaucracy and unable to guard strictly against illegal practices, resulting in too many loopholes in every link and making it easy for lawless elements to commit crimes; and owing to serious shortages in name-brand and high-quality products and some means of production, consumers and productive enterprises are anxious to buy what is urgently needed in daily

life and for production, and because they lack basic knowledge about commodities and laws, they are likely to be fooled and cheated.

The following are a few suggestions on how to intensify the movement to deal blows at economic crimes in the future:

First, combine dealing blows at economic crimes with popularizing elementary legal knowledge. Industrial, commercial, health, judicial and administrative departments and the press should closely coordinate their efforts to publicize vigorously the "Medicine Control Law," "Food Sanitation Law," "Economic Contract Law," "Trademark Law," and "Procedures Governing Product Quality Supervision and Inspection," to strengthen the awareness of the masses and, particularly, party and government cadres at all levels of the legal system so that everyone will observe law and discipline and laws will be enforced.

Second, lawbreakers must be dealt with, and law enforcement must be strict. Under the leadership of local party committees and governments, public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts as well as industrial and commercial administrative departments and public health and disease control departments should energetically and closely cooperate with one another in handling cases in an active manner and overcome the tendency to shift responsibilities as some departments do at present. Leading comrades in charge of public security, procuratorial and judicial organs in various prefectures and cities should have the courage to face tough problems and the determination to pursue the big and important cases without letting up to affix responsibilities and find out the whole truth.

Third, it is necessary to seriously straighten out and consolidate the various types of companies, centers and so forth. The provincial party committee's decision on consolidating various kinds of companies must be firmly implemented. Companies engaging in illegal business must be resolutely banned. For some companies, limits should be set for their business operations. The relevant departments in charge should strictly examine the responsible persons of companies to prevent lawless elements from occupying leading positions and engaging in criminal activities.

Fourth, it is necessary to establish and improve rules and regulations to stop up loopholes. Banking, industrial and commercial administration, standard, public health and disease prevention departments should draw up detailed rules of implementation. It is necessary to strengthen effectively the management of medical supplies, food, trademarks, economic contracts, bank loans and cash.

Fifth, in view that dealing blows at economic crimes is a long-term task, it is suggested that while the judicial and law-enforcement departments attack crimes by legal means, the provincial party committee and the "office for striking at serious economic crimes" in the prefectures and cities take actions to strengthen coordination of work in this field.

12802

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NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA SECOND PHASE PARTY RECTIFICATION CONFERENCE CONVENED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] On 16 August, the Ningxia Autonomous Region party committee Party Rectification Guidance Commission convened a regional second phase party rectification work conference in Yinchuan.

The conference was convened in order to implement the spirit of the 6-province and region second phase party rectification work report-back meeting recently convened by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and integrate it with actual conditions in Ningxia, as well as to sum up and exchange our experiences with the second phase of party rectification in Ningxia, discuss and study how to conform our party rectification work to the requirements of the central authorities and guarantee quality and quantity in completing the task of party rectification. At the conference, Comrade Hu Oili's major speech at the 6-province and region second phase party rectification work report-back meeting was transmitted first, copies of Comrade Chen Yun's major speech at the national correcting party workstyle work experience exchange meeting were distributed and Comrade Bo Yibo's major speech at the meeting convened by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification between 10 of its members and some responsible persons from the party committees and organizations in the ministries and commissions was studied. Following that, responsible comrades from units such as the Yinchuan municipal party committee, the Zhongwei County party committee, the Wuzhong municipal party committee, the Yinchuan Chemical Fertilizer Factory, the Ningxia Mechanical Research Institute and the Ningxia Judicial Department presented their experiences with party rectification to the conference.

On the afternoon of 17 August, Hao Tingzao [6787 1694 5679], Deputy Secretary of the Ningxia party committee, gave a speech at the conference. In his speech, he first reported on the situation in the second-phase party rectification work in Ningxia, pointing out that the overall situation is good and development is sound. The great majority of unit leaders are fairly conscientious, meticulous and painstaking about party rectification work and they have obtained certain results in areas such as education on negating the Cultural Revolution, eliminating "leftist" influence, correcting professional guiding ideology, improving workstyle and correcting new incorrect workstyles, which has allowed the party rectification to ensure and promote the smooth progress of the reform and encouraged the development of economic work. Next, he discussed the following five ideas concerning the further improvement of second phase party rectification and the consolidation of the results of the first phase:

1. Further clarify the guiding ideology for party rectification work and handle correctly the relations between party rectification and reform. In the party rectification work carried out at the local and county levels following the promulgation of the three decisions by the central authorities on economic reform, science and technology reform and education reform, many units at these two levels have been in the forefront of these three great reforms, therefore, the guiding ideology that party rectification should ensure and promote reform must be made clearer and the entire course of party rectification must be carried out, without hesitation. At present, problems of ideological understanding should be conscientiously resolved, the guiding ideology for professional work should be further corrected, so that our ideology and work will conform to the current requirements of the party's general line and goals and the slogan "Ningxia should stand up first"; and the two civilizations should be dealt with together.

2. Get involved in carrying out education on ideals and discipline and strengthen the sense of party spirit among party members. In accord with the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the national science and technology work conference and the demands of the Ningxia party committee, party organizations at all levels in Ningxia have developed education on ideals and discipline and enhanced ideological understanding and some units have summed up their positive experiences with developing this education. However, this education is only a beginning, and it has not reached the extent of broad involvement, much less universality, which makes it a weak link in party rectification. We should conscientiously sum up experience, further enhance understanding, and get involved in carrying out education on ideals and discipline on a long-term basis. All locales and units should focus especially on handling these four points, in accord with the circulars of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the gist of speeches by Comrades Hu Qili and Bo Yibo: the first is to further enhance understanding and earnestly deal with education on ideals and discipline; the second is to create major breakthrough points; the third is to be directed, to pay attention to practical results and to integrate short-term goals and lofty ideals; the fourth is to have leadership at every level. Leaders must take the lead in study and become models for stressing party spirit, having ideals and observing discipline.

3. Firmly establish that leadership means a sense of service. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out at the national education work conference, "What is leadership? Leadership is service." This is an important principle that must be followed by our leading bodies and cadres at every level and a major problem to be resolved during this party rectification. However, the leadership workstyle in some units that have gone through or are now carrying out party rectification has not shown great improvement up to now. Therefore, all units, whether they have gone through or are not carrying out party rectification, should concentrate on earnestly resolving the problems of improving leadership workstyle. Meetings and documents should be reduced, making a real escape from too many of them; investigation should be strengthened, with less empty talk and more dealing with facts; and establish or strengthen the system of personal responsibility in the organizations, to enhance the sense of responsibility and raise work efficiency. Those who are honest in performing their official duties and devoted to their duty should be promptly commended and rewarded. Those who engage in dereliction of duty or violate the law and discipline should be dealt with severely.

4. The building of leading groups should be dealt with conscientiously. Generally speaking, the condition of leading groups in Ningxia that have undergone restructuring and party rectification is good. However, if we go back to investigate now, there is no lack of problems. If the problems of the leading groups are not resolved satisfactorily, party rectification may become merely perfunctory. The new situations created in all areas of work from now on may not have a solid foundation. At present, it is most important to do the following well: Units that have already gone through party rectification should conscientiously convene their first democracy meeting after successful party rectification, continue to resolve leftover problems and new problems that arise in the groups. Units in the midst of party rectification should work on comparison and evaluation, deal with rectification and reform, resolve glaring problems within the groups, strengthen unity, make concerted work efforts and see the completion of the task of party rectification through to the end. The principle of democratic centralism should be earnestly carried out. Party organizations at every level, no matter whether the units are in the first or second phase of party rectification, should work on building the third echelon and continue their readjustment work for leading groups at all levels.

5. Continue to investigate "the three types of people" and to handle large or important cases. During party rectification, party organizations at all levels in Ningxia have done a great amount of work and gained certain results. However, there are still many problems. Some have fearful or too amiable mentalities, so they avoid problems, afraid of offending people or of committing "leftist" errors and do not investigate or handle what should be investigated or handled. Some reduce big affairs to little ones and little ones to nothing. Some are slack in work, delaying investigations and not dealing with things. It should be pointed out that some cases are not being investigated mainly because they involve leading groups in some units. Therefore, problems of ideological understanding should be earnestly resolved; investigations should be carried out, plans made and all completed within a time limit; education on negating the Cultural Revolution should be continued; we should seek truth from facts and have the courage to deal with difficulties; and responsibility systems should be set up. As for people who avoid problems, or do not carry out investigations, make decisions and take care of things as they should because they themselves are involved in them it is necessary to put a trace on responsibilities and handle serious matters with a strict hand.

Others attending the meeting were secretaries in charge of party rectification work and heads of party rectification offices from various locales and cities, group leaders and deputies of liaison groups from various locales and cities authorized by the Ningxia party committee Party Rectification Guidance Commission and responsible comrades from party organizations and committees in various commissions, offices, departments and bureaus of the autonomous region.

12534

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NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI FORUM ON RURAL BASIC LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK HELD

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Yun Xianke [0061 3759 4430] and Zhang Congxiao [1728 0654 4562]:
"Enhancing the Ideological and Political Quality of Party Members Should Be
Made a Focal Point"]

[Text] In rural basic level party rectification, incorrect workstyles of some party members and party cadres, such as profiting from one's position and encroaching on the interests of the masses, should be resolutely investigated and corrected. Enhancing the ideological and political quality of party members should be made a focal point and everyone should put effort into strengthening the role of the party branch as a fighting bastion and the role of the party member as a pioneering model. This was discussed by the Shaanxi provincial party committee Deputy Secretary, Comrade Li Xipu [2621 3305 3302], at the forum on rural basic level party rectification work convened by the provincial party committee.

This forum was convened on 6-7 September in Meixian County, where responsible comrades from the party committees of Meixian County and Heyang County introduced their experiences with developing rural basic level party rectification work and Comrade Li Xipu gave a speech on how to develop rural basic level party rectification work throughout the province. He said that rural basic level party organizations mainly indicates party organizations on the township and village levels. The party organizations on these two levels and the broad mass of party members are on the forefront of rural work and the party relies on them to a considerable degree to carry out its line, principles, policies and the tasks of the four modernizations drive in the countryside. There is a strong relationship between how well party rectification work is done in the party organizations on these two levels and how their role as a fighting bastion is brought into play and mobilizing the socialist zeal and creativity of the majority of party members and the masses to realize the general tasks and goals determined by the 12th Party Congress of the CPC, promoting a basic change for the better in party workstyle and carrying out party rectification satisfactorily throughout the province from start to finish. The number of rural party members is high, but their quality is somewhat lacking. The organizational sense of quite a few party members is shallow; some are unscrupulous, profiting from their positions and violating discipline; some are devoutly superstitious; some do not clearly understand the party's basic tasks and policies for the current period. As a result, the tasks of rural basic level party rectification are extremely arduous.

Li Xipu said that the basic tasks of rural basic level party rectification are still to unify thinking, rectify workstyles, strengthen discipline and purify the organization, as the central authorities have determined. Still, during the process of completing these four tasks, these are some things that should be emphasized in particular. Enhancing the sense of party spirit should be a focal point, as well as raising the ideological and political quality of party members. Education on party spirit should be earnestly dealt with and the following points should be concentrated on: first, the remedy should suit the illness and the education fit the person; second, positive education should be maintained; third, encourage genuine enthusiasm and stress real results.

Li Xipu said that in party rectification we must resolutely check the incorrect workstyles of profiting from one's position and encroaching on the masses' interests. Those problems are fairly universal and rather severe among rural party cadres and they have the following extremely obvious characteristics: one is that there is often a close connection with cash, money and goods, which if not embezzlement of public funds, is private appropriation of public goods, or taking state or collective property. Another is that the means are rather abominable and undisguised. Some adopt such means as extortion, tough demands, private appropriation, seizure and plain taking and if they covet state or collective things, they steal them in broad daylight, with no concern for the outcome. A third is that this causes extremely vile and serious damage to the high prestige and glorious aspect of the party among the masses and destroys the relationship between the party and the masses. These problems should be a focal point for resolution.

Li Xipu said that party rectification should be integrated with the development of the rural economy, which means that the reform and the development of the rural economy would be ensured and promoted by the party rectification. He said that in terms of specific work, we must deal with the following three related areas: the first is that the management of time should be scientific; the second is that there should be overall consideration in leadership power; and the third is that through party rectification we should resolve all ideological and political problems that hinder reform and economic development.

Rural basic level party rectification in Shaanxi will be developed comprehensively this winter and next spring.

12534

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NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SHAANXI DEVELOPS HIGHER EDUCATION--Since the 3d Plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province has greatly developed higher education. The province now has more than 84,000 students, an increase of by over 56,000 students compared with 1977. Various types of schools have trained over 75,000 university graduates. According to estimates by the parties concerned, during the sixth 5-year plan, various colleges and universities will have produced 100,000 graduates, which will satisfy 80 percent of the province's demand for senior specialists. [Summary] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Oct 85]

ALTAY PREFECTURE VISIT--This morning, accompanied by leading comrades of the regional party and government and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, including Wang Enmao, Janabil, and Chen Shi, Wang Zhen, head of the delegation of the central authorities; Xu Qing, deputy head; and some members of the delegation went to Altay in a special plane to visit cadres, the masses, peasants, and herdsmen of various nationalities. At 1150 hours, the special plane which Wang Zhen, head of the delegation had taken, landed at Altay airport, which was astir with jubilant crowds. Some 10 young pioneers stepped forward to present fresh flowers to the delegation of the central authorities and the leading comrades of the autonomous region. Accompanied by comrades, including Wang Enmao, Wang Zhen and other leading comrades passed through the welcoming crowds and went to the guesthouse by car. This afternoon, Wang Zhen listened to the reports made by (Li Zhongguan), secretary of the Prefectural CPC Committee, and responsible comrades of departments concerned. [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Oct 85]

TOURS IN XINJIANG--According to a report by our reporters Wang Qiao and Luo Guangxin, deputy leaders of the central delegation Hao Jianxiu and Seypidin Ai Zezi together with some members of the delegation arrived in Turpan from Urumqi yesterday. Today they made a special trip to the Grape Ravine, a place in Turpan well-known at home and abroad, to call on the Uygur cadres and masses living there. In Turpan, Hao Jianxiu and other comrades visited (Wudaolin), (Taerijing), and some localities of scenic beauty and historical interest. Last

night the Turpan prefectural CPC Committee and Administrative Office held a soiree under a grape trellis to welcome them. Wang Zhen, leader of the central delegation, and some members of the delegation arrived in Altay from Urumqi yesterday to make a good-will visit to cadres and masses of various nationalities. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Oct 85]

SHAANXI LEADERS ISSUE INSTRUCTIONS--While inspecting work in Yulin Prefecture, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian and Governor Li Qingwei stressed to prefectural and county cadres: It is essential to seriously implement the spirit of the national conference of party delegates, strengthen ideological and political work, and step up grassroots building. They also called on Yulin prefecture and Shenmu and Fugu counties to do a good job of preparatory work for exploiting the Shenfu coalfield. [Excerpt] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Oct 85]

SHAANXI FUNDS FOR EDUCATION--In the first half of this year, educational funds totaling over 112 million yuan were raised in all parts of Shaanxi Province, according to recent statistics from the provincial education department. In addition to the financial investment and work-study income of the province, prefectures and counties, this total includes funds amounting to over 92.92 million yuan raised by collectives and individuals. The major distinguishing features of this year's fund raising were to take reality as the starting point, to act according to capabilities and to use a variety of channels and ways of fund raising. The two principal methods of fund raising by the masses were to transfer the ownership of public property and to donate labor and materials. Through June of this year, more than 3.37 million individuals donated their labor to build schools. In that period, collectives transferred the ownership to some 3,580 unused buildings and contributed various materials worth over 33 million yuan, constituting 35.9 percent of total fund raising. In all of Shaanxi in the first half of this year, more than 36,000 school buildings for middle and primary schools were newly constructed, and over 40,000 old or dangerous buildings were renovated, using the funds raised. In addition, 13 counties or districts changed the look of schools in which "the rooms are dark and the desks earthen." [Text] [Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 85 p 1] 13205

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BORDER DEFENSE TROOPS VISIT BEIJING

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [PLA PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 9, 1 Sep 85 p 12

[Article by Bo Hai [3258 3189]: "'Stars of the Frontier' Visit Beijing"]

[Text] June in Beijing is lush and verdant as life bursts forth. The lofty Great Wall opens up two arms to welcome a group of outstanding youth from our country's borders.

Yang Shuanhe [2799 2165 0735], an observer from a certain unit, has already fought for 8 years in the "no man's land" of Taklimakan Shamo and has been responsible for observation of several guided missile landing sites, traveling over 600,000 km. He has endured many disappointments, his whole heart on his work, but he loves the desert, loves it deeply and passionately.

Twenty-two year old platoon leader Cai Yusheng [5591 3768 3932] arrived at the frontier camp under Mt. Ba-er-lu-ke 5 years ago from school to become a military dog handler. Military dogs have become his close friends in battle, and he has gathered a great amount of materials on military dogs from both within the country and outside it from which he has written the more than 300,000 word "Dictionary of Military Dog Study." In his youth he has shown with magnificent radiance from deep within the mountains.

A husband and wife pair from an air force unit, technicians Zheng Guifen [6774 6311 5358] and his wife Li Yanxia [2621 5333 7209], were decorated as a couple. They fight the ice and cold on Zhenbao Island, as well as shoulder their share of fighting, so people have called them "twin lotus flowers on one stalk" blooming on the banks of the Wusuli Jiang.

Xiang Donglan [0686 2639 5695] is the wife of a platoon leader, Long Jianguo [7893 1696 0948], on the Guangxi frontier. On the day after their wedding ceremony a fight broke out with aggressors from Vietnam. When platoon leader Long led his troops into battle, Xiang Donglan resolutely demanded to join the battle. She carried artillery shells and the wounded, holding the battle site for 10 days and nights, and was called the company "auxiliary female soldier," "Mu Guiying of the army," . . .

This activity by "our country to decorate frontier sons and daughters" produces an intense sympathetic response in the hearts of millions of our

youth, which invokes a tremendous echo. People venerate the exalted revolutionary spirit of the contributions of these frontier sons and daughters, praising them as "true heroes," and as resplendent "frontier stars!"

Photo caption [photo not reproduced]: The decorated deputy company commander of an unidentified unit in the Wulumuqi military region, Rou-zi-mai-ti Ba-lati [5131 1320 6314 2251 1572 2139 2251, dances to the welcoming music.

12586

CSO: 4005/068

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ARMED POLICE FUNCTIONS APPRAISED FAVORABLY

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK WEEKLY] in Chinese No 33, 19 Aug 85 pp 15-17

[Commentary in special report column by Wu Hongye [0702 7703 2814]: "Our Country's Armed Police Force Displays Talent for First Time"]

[Text] In the formidable array of our country's armed forces, there is a valiant People's Armed Police Force. In the 2 years and more since this force was formed and established, it has attained remarkable success in diligently fulfilling its mission.

The mission for which the armed police force is responsible is one that is highly decentralized regionally and highly militarized operationally. Over our country's 9.6 million square kilometers, from hinterland to border areas and from the sky to the sea the armed police are located both where the masses are and where they are not. Because events which occur suddenly are a strong aspect of their work, these forces are constantly in a state of military readiness.

First of all, they are responsible for guarding organizations of the heads of party and state and of foreign diplomatic and consular missions; to guard key objectives; to arrest, take into custody and maintain watch over criminals; duties with armed public security patrols, etc. In order that the officers and men may protect the lives and property of the people, defend the four modernizations and maintain public order, they must conduct heroically tenacious life and death struggle against criminal elements and counterrevolutionary saboteurs as well as risk their lives without fear of difficulty or danger, battle against natural calamities and unforeseen dangers and consciously act in a way that fulfills their purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people.

When Gu Changguo [4474 0228 0948], a squad leader of a zhong dui from the general unit of Jingling County in Hubei Province, was on his way to Jingmen Market, he discovered a hoodlum doing bad things in broad daylight. As he stepped forward to apprehend him, he unexpectedly found himself surrounded by several hoodlums brandishing daggers.

With justice in mind and fearlessly facing danger, young Gu watched for the right opportunity to quickly kick away one of the hoodlum's daggers with his heel and knocked another to the ground with his fist. Then another hoodlum

grabbed young Gu's right leg as another in front came at him head-on, wielding a dagger with which to stab him. Opportunely, young Gu fell backward, avoided the thrust of the dagger and used his legs to put a scissors' hold on the hoodlum's legs, pitching him to the ground. No sooner had young Gu regained an advantage by grasping the hoodlum's wrist and as he was about to wrest away the dagger, he was stabbed in the right arm by still another hoodlum and immediately began to lose blood. Despite his wound, young Gu fought bravely and exhibiting a number of unique skills, dodged to the left and struck right, knocking several hoodlums to the ground. With the help of the masses, he and another people's policeman were able to apprehend 13 hoodlums in the act of committing physical assault and to confiscate 3 daggers in just 15 minutes. He won the admiration of everyone at the scene.

During peacetime, threats to the lives and property of the people come not only from troublemaking and destruction by criminal elements but also from natural calamities which are difficult to anticipate. No matter where or what the nature of disaster that occurs, all officers and men of the armed police accept a dangerous situation as a command, rush to the scene as quickly as possible and do their utmost to protect the lives and property of the people. In 1985 alone, the armed police forces rushed to deal with emergencies and provided disaster relief more than 20,000 times and rescued more than 30,000 people in distress. In June of this year, a landslide occurred in the mountains and gorges over a large area west of the Changjiang, in which more than 13 million cubic meters of earth and stone hurtled down from 1,000 meter high mountains to engulf some 1,600 buildings and more than 400 households and 2 million cubic meters of earth and stone were drawn into and along the middle of the Changjiang for 80 meters, churning up waves more than 30 meters high. Before this disastrous calamity had occurred in the area, cadres and men of the armed police force in Zigui County, together with local cadres came under the coordinated command of the local government and repeatedly urged the mobilization of those living in the threatened areas to evacuate. When the landslide was about to take place, these men risked danger from the fissured earth of the landslide and, dedicated to the spirit of "rather sacrificing themselves than to let a single member of the masses die in an accident," went back and forth into the danger zone many times to evacuate one by one those households in difficulty with the old, sick, weak and disabled, and to help those "snag households" who had been unwilling to move at the outset and, after the difficult situation emerged, found it was too late to get out. The man responsible for monitoring trends in the mountain structure, braved summer heat and fought high temperatures and despite the danger that he might be swallowed up by the landslide at any moment himself, stuck to his mountain post for 3 days and nights, kept a close watch on trends of fission and depression in the mountain structure, was not in the least negligent in recording the relevant data on the crumbling rocks and promptly and accurately transmitted his forecasts to headquarters. Owing to the accuracy of the forecasts, they were able to work a miracle in that rescue operations were timely, there was not a single casualty among the 1,371 masses within the danger zone and all their property, valued at 1.5 million yuan, was saved.

Along the Motherland's more than 18,000 kilometers of coastal defense front and the more than 20,000 kilometers of border defense on land frontiers, we have opened up frontier inspection stations at ports and numerous frontier work

stations. The officers and men of the armed police who fight on this battle-front must be strict about guarding gateways to the country, defend state sovereignty and national honor and not let a single doubtful matter slip by; they must serve too as good "protocol officers" to build bridges of friendship to the five continents and the four seas. Because of the high sense of responsibility and of bosoms filled with absolute sincerity, these officers and men are weaving a vast net of heaven for the Motherland and no matter what banner enemy agents and criminal elements may wave or however ingenious their disguise, none will escape even though given wings. As for those who cross the border with valid credentials in accord with proper procedures, personnel at the border inspection stations are invariably refined and courteous and provide a warm welcome. Whether foreign visitors come to China to engage in trade, to tour or to visit, as soon as they set foot on Chinese soil they have a sense of guests who feel at home. Compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and overseas countrymen have personally experienced the breadth and warm fragrance of a mother's heart upon arriving in the Motherland. On returning home to visit relatives, Hong Kong compatriot Mai Jinming [7796 6930 2494] failed to exercise caution, fell and injured his spine. In order to ease the pain of his being jostled through successive exchanges from car, to train, to boat, the frontier inspection station at the civilian ferry crossing made an exception by opening the gate so that the hospital ambulance from Taishan County could come directly to the ferry crossing and carry the injured compatriot straight to the hospital in Hong Kong. The Gongbei Frontier Inspection Station also bent the rules to open the gate one evening, making sure that the severed arm of a Macao fisherman's child could be rejoined, and used the station's vehicle to transport the injured youth directly to Guangzhou.

At every international and domestic airport, the officers and men of the armed police are carrying out their mission and must conduct a rigorous security check on all passengers, their luggage and other articles as they enter an airport. They realize that: their sound detectors are linked to the safety of millions of travelers' lives, that every hidden danger they remove is a partial increase in safety for the travelers, and that any careless omission or the slightest slackening of vigilance could possibly bring serious consequences. Confronted by the security gate, the X-ray machine's glistening red light and a manual search with the sound detector, some people who are not used to examination by other people as they come and go and who feel tired after traveling great distances, sometimes exhibit strong feelings of impatience or unwillingness to cooperate. With sincere and well-intended smiles, the security inspection personnel always have amiable explanations to help dispel irritations and impatience from travelers' minds and to make them actively cooperate with the inspection. A group of about 10 girls from the capital airport inspection station have won the honorary title of "Red Flag of Frontier Inspection Station 38;" to make things more convenient and to exchange ideas with foreign travelers, they had studied hard to master conversational terms in foreign languages like English, Japanese, etc, so that they could chat with foreign travelers as they inspected them. They conducted a good inspection at the same time that they eased anxieties and resolved a thousand and one difficulties for the travelers.

In the 2 years and more since the armed police force was established, to protect the lives and property of the people and to safeguard the Motherland's security and the four modernizations, 68 cadres and fighters already have sacrificed their lives and more than a 1000 cadres and fighters have been wounded in action. The Motherland and the people will not forget their contributions. "The armed police serve as a shield to protect the people;" "the armed police are solemn sentries at the country's gates, loyal bodyguards for the people;" "the armed police are the hard core maintaining public orders"... This is the high evaluation of this force by the masses.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

COMMUNICATIONS SCHOOL GRADUATES TESTED IN FIELD EXERCISE

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [PLA PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 9, 1 Sep 85 p 40

[Text] The first rays of the morning sun pushed through the thin mist, sprinkling its golden rays on the green pine forest at the foot of Mt. Jiufeng; vigorous shafts of light made their way through the thicket. Students who will soon graduate from the communications training group of the Shijiazhuang Army School are about to take a test that is an exercise to establish a communications hub under simulated combat conditions.

"They have all undergone strict testing, and the outstanding squad leaders and technical key members selected for promotion from the group learn even better through 2 years of schooling wired and wireless communications specialties like electronics, telephony, line set up, a foundation in semiconductors, and the principles of mail dispatch. They have all reached the level of 'knowing all five' ..."

We were very excited after hearing the introduction of the comrade in charge, and could not help but be concerned. The group of youths in front of us jumped into the "special testing area," but what kind of results would they produce?

The gods just will not let things alone, and just as the testing program started it began to rain hard. Those students in charge of setting up the communications hub suddenly hit upon a way out and covered over the assignment boards with two raincoats and quickly demarcated their positions, at which 10 "black mushrooms" popped up in the thickets of the western slope of Mt. Jiufeng. While on the southern slope of the mountain, in brambles and thorns and gullies running this way and that, students in the wired communications platoon leader's group had just erected a telephone line of about 7 km from "a certain division" to "a certain regiment" when there was a tremendous explosion and the line was blown apart. Student Ji Xueting [1323 1331 1694] picked up a metering device and quickly repaired it, but when the telephone had just been put through, the line was once again blown apart in many places. Young Ji used the meter for remote testing, but was unsuccessful, so he quickly used the communications method of a single line to ground, with a pair put together for use, which finally connected the telephone.

The test was not yet over, but it appeared that we had already found a satisfactory answer to our question.

12586
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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NEW PLA ARTILLERY TECHNICAL COLLEGE DESCRIBED

Hefei ANHUI HUABAO [ANHUI PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 4, 1 Aug 85 p 6

[Article by Hu Wan [5170 4111] and Fu Jiakai [0265 1367 2088]: "The Cradle of Artillery Technical Talent-- A Sketch of the PLA Artillery Technical College"]

[Text] In the southwest corner of the city of Hefei there is a newly built cluster of buildings, row upon row, orderly and grand, which is the China PLA Artillery Technical College.

The Artillery Technical College is a high level military technical school for the purpose of quickening the pace of building a modern and regular artillery unit and for training personnel. The Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee gave its approval in 1978 to build the school, and it is now in its first stage. On the suburban land of nearly 500,000 sq m were built a teaching and experimental building, a munitions classroom, offices, dormitories, and living services installations, all totaling 100,000 sq m. The school has been established with 14 disciplines, training ground artillery commanders, researchers and teachers, air defense missile technical cadre with a college level education. It also trains artillery unit technicians of artillery guns, radar, and command equipment with a technical secondary school level of education.

Great depth of teaching strength and modern teaching methods are the sails of a student's knowledge as it moves toward that free realm on the other side. The college has already formed a primary teaching contingent that has professors, assistant professors, senior engineers, lecturers, and division, regimental, and battalion level military instructors. In addition to munitions classrooms and specialized experimental labs of all sorts, a computer center and microcomputer instruction lab have also been built. Electronic teaching methods are used everywhere. The campus television broadcast station can broadcast various films as reference material to students at any time. A teaching command center that uses a closed circuit television system to monitor and control teaching conditions throughout the campus is nearly complete.

Scientific research is an important aspect of the reform in school teaching. There are 28 people at the school who are deputy director committee members, deputy chief directors, committee members, or directors of scholastic

organizations like the China Munitions Institute and the China Operations Institute. The school has published academic papers in publications of a national quality, as well as completed 23 research projects for both the nation and military, some of which have involved designs, finalized designs, or investigations into nitroguanidine powder and nitric acid urea explosives; experimental research into tank magnetic fields and noise fields; and demonstrations of large caliber artillery, five projects among which have received medals for scientific accomplishment from high levels.

Students are to be trained to be the new generation of soldier that is idealistic, moral, cultured, and disciplined. The Artillery Technical College respects the important instruction by the Military Commission of the Central Committee concerning the goal that "the building of a regular school will be at the forefront of the group," has set up a standardized teaching system that focuses on actual practice and on exercises under combat conditions, strictly managed, and moving ever forward along the path of standardization. In recent years, the school has accepted 1,550 students from both in and out of the military, of which 507 have already graduated. After graduation, the students join troops in the Army, Navy, and Air Force, where they have distinguished themselves. Students who have volunteered for duty on the front lines in Yunnan and Guangxi have brought glory to their school, and have brought honor to their country and their service. Looking into the future, the Artillery Technical College, this cradle for the new generation of artillery technical talent, will train even more talented guardians of the mother country and make even greater contributions to the modernization of national defense.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY LIFE ON A CORAL REEF ISLAND DESCRIBED

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [PLA PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 9, 1 Sep 85 p 27

[Article by Wu Jinsheng [0702 6930 3932] and Jiang Binghe [1203 0365 0735]:
"Life on the Reef"]

[Excerpts] "We've come to Yongxing city!" joked a soldier in front of me from Zhongjian Island who had come to Yongxing Island for medical treatment. Buried in vast and mighty, mist covered water, this was no city, but only the Yongxing Island of one store, one hospital, and one post office. Nor was this a bustling, lively place to go. But in the eyes of this Zhongjian Island soldier it was a rare opportunity to see a city with streets. Afterwards, it was only when I had gone to Zhongjian Island and my eyes had seen the environment on the little island and the life of the soldier that I knew the situation whereby it was rare to set foot on Yongxing Island once during the soldier's 4-year period of service, and then I could truly understand the soldier's feelings.

Zhongjian Island sits imposingly as a front line sentry post in the South China Sea, with an area of 1.5 sq km, and the entire island is composed of a coral reef plate, the terrain low and level, with the highest point only 2.6 m above sea level; the climate is extremely hot, and each year from April through November, the day time surface temperature averages 40 degrees Celcius, the sun is blazing and the white sands boundless, giving rise to the expression "the South China Sea Gobi."

The garrison stationed on the island is a heroic group whose efforts are arduous, whose home is the island, who fight together cohesively, and which was bestowed with the glorious name "Patriotic Island Loving Remote Sentries" by the Military Commission of the Central Committee in August 1982.

Life on the island is certainly extraordinarily rugged. Freshwater must be shipped in from the distant mainland, and in typhoon season it is difficult for boats to come in, so they often drink rainwater. In order to conserve their use of water, the soldiers have dug a well on the beach and use the salty, astringent seawater to bathe. They often cannot get fresh vegetables to eat, and what one often sees at the mess table is canned sweet and sour soup, of which one can get tired. For several months they will not see newspapers or mail, and [life on] this small island lacking in green stretches

is monotonous and lonely. But even if it is hard here, the commanders and fighters never complain. Some cadres and fighters have voluntarily requested to be transferred to this island to work.

Next to the mouth of an old well on the beach there are a few green silver haired trees, not cultivated, but are immigrants dropped here by birds. The soldiers have been inspired by this tenacious life and are determined to plant trees and create a forest with this indomitable spirit, to make the environment green, and to build a "forest on the ocean." They have brought in mud and seedlings from the mainland, and although the rate of survival is very low, they do not lose hope, and as the years go by, woody Chinese ephedra or wild loquat or coconut trees will eventually settle down here. Even now all around the barracks green trees cast shade, and hardy, vigorous creeping vines make their way step by step toward the beach and will cover the desolation that has been for a long time. But near the garden plots by the barracks is another picture: with coconut leaf canopies, coral as walls, and ridged plots like exquisite books all open to the same page. Because the temperature is too hot, it is difficult for vegetables to grow. Each squad holds competitions to grow better vegetables. At present, they can eat the vegetables they have grown themselves for one-third of the year.

The soldiers protecting the island drill under the hot sun, have shooting practice on the beach, keep a lookout to the skies, and with vigilant eyes keep a constant lookout to the sea. To drive away their loneliness and enliven their lives, they hold book reading activities, play video tapes, guess at riddles, play basketball, stage plays, . . .

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LIFE AT A YUNNAN ENGINEERING CORPS PROJECT

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [PLA PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 9, 1 Sep 85 p 7

[Article: "The Engineers Are Also Fighting"]

[Text] Having just arrived at the front lines of Yunnan's border defense, we heard the saying, "If you want to talk about dangerous, that's the infantry; if you want to talk about hard times, that's the engineers." We decided to go to an engineering troop to see how they live and how they fight.

Tremendous explosions brought us to a construction site of a certain regiment of a construction engineer unit. At the mouth of the tunnel compressors roared and bulldozers scurried back and forth; in the bowels of the mountain, pneumatic drills clattered and trams shuttled to and fro. Watching this construction machinery and equipment we quite naturally were reminded of the road we saw as we ascended the mountain, that was all water and mud from side to side, and could not help but ask: how were these things brought up the mountain? Regimental Commander Zhu and political commissar Qu told us that when the troop began work, vehicles were pushed and pulled by bulldozers, and slowly made up the mountain. Some machinery had to be taken apart and carried up by men. It took the troop 4 days to make 4 km.

Tunneling is arduous, this everyone knows. But it is difficult for people to imagine just how hard it is to tunnel at the front lines. Eating compressed rations, sleeping in "cat's ear caves," and braving artillery and the dangers of collapse, these brave engineers have to fight under these kinds of conditions. Relying on absolute trust and bravery, the tunnels are put through length by length with their hands.

In comparison with tunneling, building roads would appear to be less dangerous. However, the road that this group took on follows the mountain and is bordered on the other side by water, the terrain is treacherous, and the deadline is urgent, which increase the many difficulties for these officers and men. To construct a steel frame bridge, Senior Engineer Ma Mingze [7456 2494 3419] sat up all one night under a lamp before coming up with a suitable engineering plan. With roaring waters and temperatures in excess of 40 degrees Centigrade, these soldiers continued with their struggles in mid flow, under a blazing sun to finally finish their task more than 10 hours ahead of schedule. What is the significance of more than 10 hours to soldiers fighting

at the front? It is victory, it is life, it is deep feeling expressed by engineering soldiers to their infantry and artillery comrades.

We saw three brave bulldozer operators at work-- Jia Congwen [6328 1783 2429], Deng Benli [6772 2609 4539], and Li Wanwan [2621 2519 2519]. At the beginning of the project, the troop strength could not be unleashed and no progress could be made, and regiment and battalion commanders were very worried. Those three asked for assignment at a critical juncture, and risked their lives by getting on bulldozers and scraping a work area from a 50 degree slope, which put a new face on the working situation. Because of this, the troop cited them for a meritorious award, second class.

Explosives were heard night and day on the mountain as the new road extended along a valley, and the engineering troops worked as hard as possible, completing their work ahead of schedule. When we went up the second time, a new road reached out before us, and we exclaimed our praise as we went: no wonder the high level organizations said in their congratulatory telegram, "This is a great beginning!"

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NEI MONGGOL ADVANCED UNITS CITED

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by reporters Wang Rantong [3769 3544 1749] and Guo Yu [6753 6877]: "Nei Monggol Party, Government, and Military Leaders Bestow Praise Upon Advanced Units"]

[Excerpts] To glorify advanced units and collectives that have made outstanding achievements in building the socialist spiritual civilization, Comrades of this autonomous region, Bu He [1580 6378], Cai Ying [5591 5391], Wu En [3527 1869], and Zhao Zhihong [6392 1807 1347] on 23 August arrived at the People's Government of Hohhot City and the Qingshui He County, respectively, to bestow praise on advanced units.

On the afternoon of 23 August, a grand awards ceremony was held in the conference room of the Hohhot People's Government. Leaders of the autonomous region party, government, and military, Comrades Bu He, Cai Ying, and Wu En awarded commendations to advanced units named by the autonomous region party committee, the autonomous region people's government, and the Neimenggu military region. Those named were: the civilized village built jointly by civilians and military from Kekouban of Yulin township, in the suburbs of Hohhot City, the #89/90 civilized motorcade of the Hohhot Railway Office, Unit 51131, the 1st detachment of the Nei Monggol military police head troop, the Nei Monggol postal vehicle head station, the Zhongshan Street market of Hohhot City, fendui 56 of Unit 51151, fendui 84 of Unit 81634, Unit 51140, and Unit 51149.

The deputy secretary of the autonomous region party committee and chairman of the autonomous region, Comrade Bu He, spoke. He first extended warm congratulations on behalf of the autonomous region party committee, the autonomous region government, and the Nei Monggol military region to the honored civilized units and the commended advanced collectives building the socialist spiritual civilization. Comrade Bu He said, building of the socialist spiritual civilization in this region has achieved outstanding results as civilized units and advanced units to build a spiritual civilization have become more and more numerous. This is an accomplishment obtained by maintaining the two civilizations together. Currently, reform of our economic structure and economic building are developing healthily, and the

building of a spiritual civilization has forcefully stimulated that reform of the economic system and the building of the economy.

Zhao Zhihong, vice chairman of the autonomous region, also arrived yesterday in Qingshui He County. In the afternoon, Comrade Zhao Zhihong bestowed praise on the civilized village named by the autonomous region party committee, the autonomous region government, and the Nei Monggol military region-- Chengguan Village in Qingshui He County, and the civilized unit, Unit 51094.

12586

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HAINAN UNITS REVIEWED ON ARMY DAY

Naval Air Corps

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Chen Yongqiang [7115 3057 1730], Jiang Yuqiao [3068 0060 2890], and Zhao Yu'nan [6392 3768 0589]: "Two Hainan Units Separately Hold Troop Reviews"]

[Text] On the morning of 31 July, Army, Navy, and Air Force troops stationed on Hainan held a grand review of troops to celebrate the 58th anniversary of the founding of the PLA.

The review began at 8:30 am with cries of "Serve the people" and "Strengthen our defense, solidify Hainan" rising up one after the other as more than 900 cadre soldiers, wearing the new style uniform, split into eleven Chinese character formations and marched powerfully and grandly past the reviewing platform under the banner of "Army Day" for review by senior officers of the troop. This inspection reflected a clear-headed, no less enthusiastic, no less disciplined, spirited scene by army, navy, and air force units faced with streamlining. After the review, Deputy Commander Zhang Lianfu [1728 6647 1381] presented a silk banner to a particular unit of cadres and soldiers whose appearance and bearing were gallant, and who marched well in step. Then he spoke. He appealed to the entire group of commanders and fighters to go further in implementing the spirit of the Central Committee Military Commission expanded conference to do a good job at the work of troop reform and streamlining, to be strict in requirements, to be strict in training, and to speed up the building of a revolutionary, modern and regular army, all to make new contributions to the defense of Hainan and to open up the building of Hainan.

Unit 38013 Cited

Haikou HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Li Pingping [2621 1627 1627]]

[Text] Naval Unit 38013, stationed on Hainan, held a grand review of troops to celebrate the 58th anniversary of the founding of the PLA.

On the morning of 31 July, in radiant sunlight multicolored flags rippled in the breeze on vessels of this unit that were in harbor and on the troop reviewing field on land, the air full of a holiday spirit. At 8:10, the several hundred commanders and fighters of the affiliated units of those vessels, units, and organizations participating in the review accepted the troop commander's holiday greetings with great enthusiasm. They then went on to march past in review. All one could see was naval personnel led by military flags, wearing the new uniforms, forming Chinese character formations one by one, marching in step past the reviewing stand. With gallant appearance and all in order, they embodied a scene of a stable military spirit and a clearly good quality discipline in a situation of reform and streamlining for the entire military. With the conclusion of the review, the deputy commander of the unit, Wang Yanchun [3769 1750 2504], gave a speech.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

REDUCTION IN MILITARY COMMANDS--Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--China has cut the number of greater military area commands from the original 11 to 7 after a reshuffle of senior military officers. According to the overseas edition of the OUTLOOK WEEKLY to be issued tomorrow, the seven new greater military area commands are Beijing, Shenyang, Lanzhou, Jinan, Nanjing, Guangzhou and Chengdu. The former Urumqi, Fuzhou, Wuhan and Kunming commands have been merged into neighboring commands. The number of commanding officers in these commands has been cut by more than half. The number of leading officers at the headquarters of the general staff and the general political and logistics departments of the Chinese People's Liberation Army has been reduced by 23.8 percent. The reorganization and reshuffle began in the first quarter of this year. Average age of the new commanding officers at the seven greater military area commands has been lowered by 8 years. The overwhelming majority of them are in their forties and fifties. More than 50 percent of them received college education and 91 percent graduated from military academies. Average age of the leading officers at the three general departments has been lowered by 10.6 years, with the youngest at 42. About 80 percent of them received college education. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 27 Oct 85/

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TAIWAN

CHINA POST REGRETS PASSAGE OF JENKINS BILL

OW170522 Taipei CHINA POST in English 15 Oct 85 p 4

/Editorial: "U.S. House's Passage of Jenkins Bill"

/Text/ The U.S. House of Representatives passed the controversial Jenkins Bill by 262 to 159 votes despite President Ronald Reagan's veto threat.

The vote fell short of the two-thirds majority required to override a presidential veto and was 30 votes less than that for the original cosponsor of the bill.

The bill, if enacted will reduce the imports of a wide range of products by an average of 40 percent and will hit hard the textile industries of the Republic of China, South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Indonesia and other Asian nations.

Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, in Washington, D.C. on a state visit, decried the textile bill as a protectionist impulse which would have ruinous consequences. Telling the joint session of the Congress to reject protectionism, he said that, "the answer to job losses is more, not less trade."

Lee's eloquent speech must have made a deep impression on House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., who postponed the Wednesday afternoon vote on the textile bill until the next day.

Although the bill was approved by the House just the same, the reduced majority, however, may be a blessing in disguise as it cannot overcome a presidential veto.

Whether the Senate will follow the lead of the House in approving the textile bill as it is remains to be seen. The Senate version of the textile bill is a watered-down version of the House measure and would impose the harshest cuts only on the big three textile exporters--the Republic of China, South Korea and Hong Kong. But provisions imposing quotas on imports of shoes and luggage have been added to the Senate measure. The Senate is scheduled to debate the textile bill this week and take final action in the next few weeks.

In view of the strong protectionist sentiments in both houses of the U.S. legislature, it is urgent for the textile and the shoe industry leaders to rapidly diversify their trade channels. Minister Lee Ta-Hai's advice for ROC

industry to adapt to growing U.S. protectionism is highly sound and should be heeded by all industrial and business leaders. He also urged domestic manufacturers to produce other goods not restricted by the U.S. quota system.

At the same time, the government should also send a powerful economic mission to the United States to persuade U.S. senators to desist from adopting a protectionist policy and to reject the textile bill in the current form. We should convince the senators that the ROC Government has made many concessions, reducing our tariffs on 192 items of U.S. products and opening opportunities for U.S. investments in the ROC in the insurance and banking fields, in the recent negotiations with U.S. officials in Washington, D.C. The reduction of tariffs will reduce the nation's tax revenue of NT\$50 billion, a substantial concession to U.S. requests.

The voluntary reduction of the ROC's trade surplus represents the ROC Government's gesture of great friendship and goodwill toward the American people. We have certainly followed the sound advice given to us by U.S. congressional leaders like Senator Robert Dole, Senate majority leader, and other members of the U.S. Congress who visited the ROC during the last few months.

They should be urged to intercede in the U.S. Senate to rewrite the textile bill to exempt the ROC from harsh restrictions. As the Jenkins Bill will cost the ROC U.S.\$1 billion in yearly revenue and 70,000 job opportunities, the Reagan Administration should certainly veto it should it be passed by the Senate and reach the White House. If not, the whole Asian and Pacific region will suffer from disastrous consequences such as widespread unemployment and business failures.

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TAIWAN

'GREAT DAMAGE' POSSIBLE FROM JENKINS BILL

OW111449 Taipei CNA in English 1433 GMT 11 Oct 85

/Text/ Taipei, 11 Oct (CNA)--Vicent Siew, director general of the Board of Foreign Trade, said Friday that the passage of the Jenkins Bill by the U.S. House of Representatives is not only a violation of the multilateral fiber arrangement but also a contradiction to the bilateral textile agreements the United States has signed respectively with other countries.

Siew said that he hopes U.S. legislators will take note of the great damage the bill would do to the world economy and the interests of U.S. consumers.

However, Siew said that he is pleased to learn that the number of U.S. Congressmen that voted for the bill is less than the two-thirds vote needed to enact the bill if it is vetoed by President Reagan.

He said he believes that the Reagan Administration will veto the bill on the basis of the spirit of free and fair trade it has long advocated.

The average U.S. tariff rate on imported textiles is already 22.3 percent, much higher than the average tariff of 5 percent on other products, and this is aimed at protecting the U.S. textile industry, Siew said. If the U.S. Government sets up more quota restrictions on imported textiles, the world economy and the interests of U.S. consumers will all be seriously affected, he said.

Meanwhile, Vice Economics Minister Li Mo warned that an international trade war may erupt if President Reagan does not stop the enactment of the Jenkins Bill. If the bill becomes law, other countries will surely take similar actions to protect their own industries, thus damaging the economy of free world as a whole, he said.

Li said that the Economics Ministry will adopt a rational and firm attitude in dealing with the United States on this matter, and will also coordinate with other countries in voicing their common view on the bill.

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TAIWAN

TAIWAN TRADER CHARGED AS TRAITOR OVER MAINLAND VISIT

HK180547 Hong Kong AFP in English 0428 GMT 18 Oct 85

/Text/ Taipei, 18 Oct (AFP)--Military prosecutors have indicted a local trader for visiting China for business negotiations, an informed source said today.

The source, which declined to be identified, said Chou Wen-Lung was charged with "supplying traitors (mainland Chinese) with property," a crime punishable with a minimum jail term of 10 years.

It did not say when the indictment was made by military prosecutor of Taiwan garrison command, the country's highest security agency.

The source said Mr Chou, accompanied by members from Japan's Mitsubishi trading firm, had visited China's Hunan Province to seek business opportunities.

Through the help of a relative, it said, Mr Chou was awarded a contract to sell 1.7 billion U.S. dollars worth of Taiwan products including automobiles, electrical appliances and consumer goods through the Japanese company.

The contract was allegedly approved by China's State Department, it said.

The source did not say when the China trip was made but said Mr Chou was caught at the customs when returning to Taipei in May.

Officials of the garrison command declined comment on the case.

Last month military prosecutors indicted a local trader on charges of sedition for making several business trips to China.

Three others involved in the same case were charged with providing property and technology to the Chinese through trading and staging a machine show in Xiamen.

Since Taiwan forbids its people to develop any direct contact with the Chinese, trade between the two sides has been conducted through third parties with Hong Kong being the largest transshipment center.

The Taipei Government in July made it clear it would not impose any restrictions to Taiwan's booming indirect exports to China but would punish any citizen who approached the Chinese for direct business negotiations.

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

CHIANG RECEIVES U.S. OFFICIAL--The Republic of China /ROC/ President Chiang Ching-kuo today, 16 October, received adviser Richard Allen of the U.S. Republican National Committee at the presidential building in downtown Taipei. President Chiang indicated the strengthening of U.S.-ROC cooperation relies on mutual understanding of the two peoples and continuing efforts between the two nations. They also exchanged opinions on the U.S. prevailing trade protectionism and foreign policies. /Text/ /Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 17 Oct 85/

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CSO: 4000/026

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG SUPREME COURT JUDGES LEAVE FOR BEIJING VISIT

HK210605 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 21 Oct 85 p 22

/Article by Patricia Tse/

/Text/ The Chief Justice, Sir Denys Roberts, and four other Supreme Court judges left for Beijing yesterday on a 9-day tour at the invitation of the Supreme Court of Beijing.

They described the trip as a friendly tour for the exchange of views in general.

However, they did not rule out the possibility of their discussing such sensitive issues as drafting the Basic Law, the independence of the judiciary, and the power of interpretation of the laws of Hong Kong after 1997.

Sir Denys said he was sure of meeting leading judges but uncertain whether the delegation would meet other Chinese leaders.

"I go with a very open mind. There is nothing scheduled for formal discussion but I guess I will try to raise subjects to let the Chinese judges know more about the judiciary here and about the importance people in Hong Kong attach to judicial independence."

Sir Denys said that as the Basic Law is an issue of great importance to China, he would not rule out the possibility of it being discussed.

Another member of the delegation, Mr Justice Yang, said he hoped the trip would be a useful "familiarization" tour as Chinese and Hong Kong judges have been separated from each other for many years.

As well as making friends with mainland judges, Mr Justice Yang said he would try to bring up for discussion the differences in legal terms used in China and Hong Kong.

For example, the term judicial independence had a somewhat different meaning in China than in Hong Kong. In Hong Kong, the concept of independence of the judiciary applies to freedom from interference by the courts and judges.

In China, the term is also applied to the independence of the public prosecutions department.

"It is extremely important in my view that not only in the laws to be drafted but in every discussion and exchange between the two places that, when the talk of the same terminology, we understand the exact meaning we are giving it."

Mr Justice Li, a member of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee, endorsed this view.

He said the authority to interpret the Basic Law should rest with Hong Kong's Final Court of Appeal after 1997 because of the "one country, two systems" principle.

The delegation also includes Mr Justice Garcia and Mr Justice Liu and the four are accompanied by their wives.

They will stay in Beijing for 3 days before visiting Xian and Guangzhou. Sir Denys said the invitation was received in March.

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END